The Literary Digest

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Col Miss OW Daniels Drury College 1904 S

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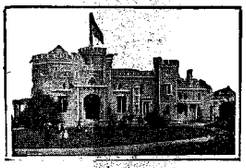

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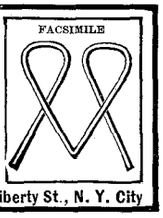

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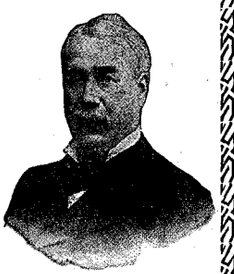

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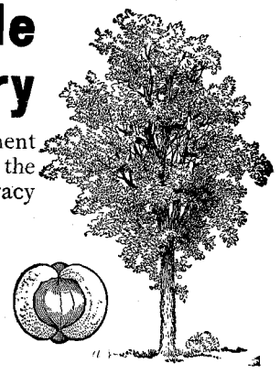
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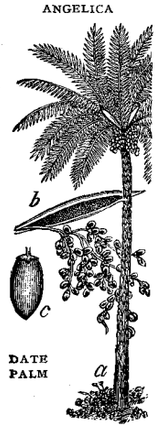

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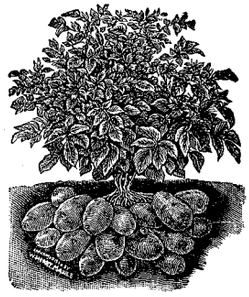
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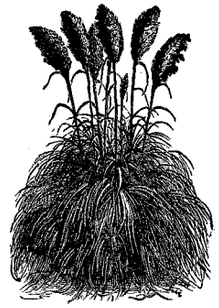
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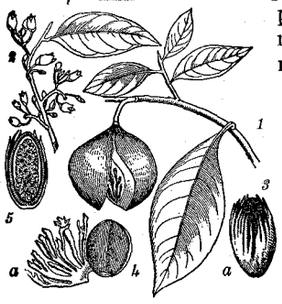

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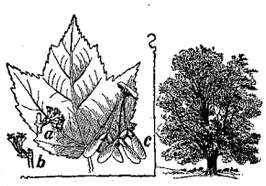

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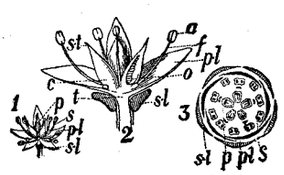

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO WILL BE THE PRESIDENT'S RUNNING MATE?

THE belief that President Roosevelt will be nominated to succeed himself is all but universal, and, in view of this fact, public interest in the Republican national convention of next year is chiefly centered upon the Vice-Presidential nomination. The subject has already aroused considerable comment in both the Republican and Democratic press. Says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.):

"The idea of the Vice-Presidency as an office of no great consequence is somewhat fading out. In years not long past, it was habitual to regard the Vice-Presidency as a place for shelving some prominent politician, or a place to which an unimportant person may be named at the behest of some powerful aspirant who has failed of the Presidential nomination and who is 'placated' by dictating that of the Vice-President. We are, to some extent, getting over this way of looking at the matter. Experiences too tragic and too frequent to be ignored have at last impressed a fair proportion of thinking persons with the fact that the chance of a Vice-President becoming President is so considerable that it is the height of imprudence to name any man for the Vice-Presidency who is not altogether fitted to be clothed with the honor and the trust of the Presidency. Out of the twenty-nine Presidential terms in the history of the country, five have not been completed by the man elected to the Presidency; the proportion of elections in which men chosen to the Vice-Presidency have become Presidents through the death of the elected President has, therefore, been more than one in six. Taking the eleven Presidential terms since 1861, the proportion has been still greater; in three of these eleven terms, the head of the nation has been removed by the hand of the assassin, and thus the Vice-President has become President more than once out of every four times."

There has been a good deal of newspaper gossip connecting Senator Hanna's name with the Vice-Presidential nomination, but such rumors are not very seriously regarded. Mr. Hanna himself, when approached in relation to the matter, is said to have replied: "That must be a joke." During the past few days, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has played so prominent a part in the postal investigation, has been mentioned as a suitable candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and the idea is said to be "distinctly agreeable" to the President. But, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), this, too, is but "a pretty summer projection." The names most seriously considered thus far are those of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Governor Taft, of the Philippines. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) discusses the whole situation as follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt being a New Yorker, it would be very bad politics to take an Eastern man for second place on the ticket. In the process of selection the South is, in the very nature of politics, excluded, as are the smaller and politically inconsequential States of the Far West. The choice narrows down, therefore, to some man from the Central West, preferably one from a State or section which will be perceptibly influenced by his selection.

"Of these men there are few to be had. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, while in many ways eminently qualified for the place, lacks that public confidence which is essential, and, since his selection would hardly be acceptable to the regular party organization in his State, he is not to be considered seriously. Michigan has no man in view, and neither has Illinois, unless the present governor, Mr. Yates, should become an aspirant, and he announces that under no circumstances will he be a candidate. Kentucky and Missouri, rock-ribbed Democratic States, are not in the running, nor is Iowa, whose Republicanism is so steadfast that to place the nomination there would be to give it without getting anything more than the party will get anyway in return. Neither Kansas nor Nebraska has developed proper Vice-Presidential timber, and, while Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, would fill the bill admirably in many respects, his views on the tariff are too radical to make him entirely acceptable to President Roosevelt. Minnesota has no aspirant, and, while it might be faulty politics to go to Ohio for Mr. Roosevelt's running mate after that State has so recently held the Presidency, there seems now to be no other alternative. This because of all the men mentioned not one, except William H. Taft, of Ohio, measures up to the standard.

"Mr. Taft, at present civil governor of the Philippines, is a man of remarkable capacity. He commands public confidence as few men have ever been able to do; he is a genius in producing results. He is a man of magnetic personality and winning speech, and, with his knowledge and experience, he could sustain the party's cause on the stump with exceptional grace and facility. That he would be acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt is well known, and as things stand now he is the most likely candidate in sight. While there has been no general discussion of the subject, the party generally would, we believe, be pleased to honor Mr. Taft, and it would be difficult to put a stronger ticket in the field than Roosevelt and Taft."

The following comment, from the Atlanta *Constitution*, gives a Democratic view of the Republican problem:

"Some of the mind-readers of the party say that the President prefers Governor Taft, of the Philippines. Think of that! The Presidential candidate from New York and the Vice-Presidential candidate in a palace ten thousand miles away. Besides, what is to become of all those statements that Taft resigned a life-job to go to the Philippines, with the promise of another life tenure in a seat on the Supreme Court bench? It strikes us that

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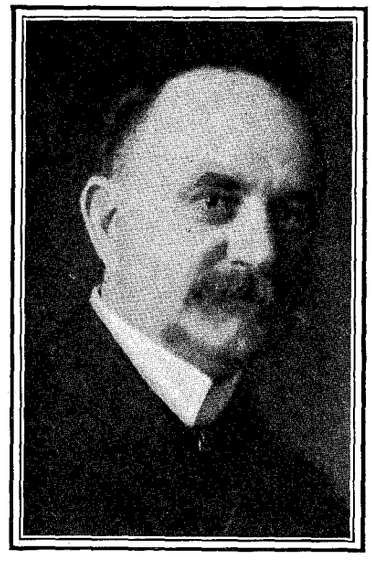
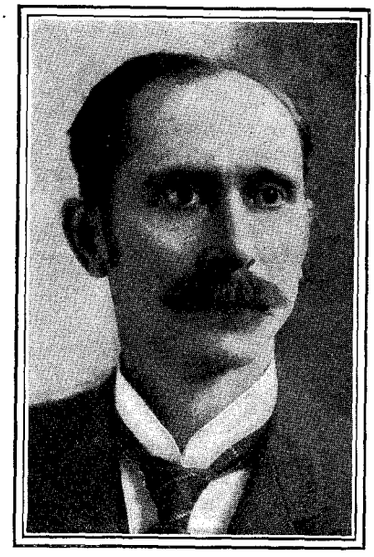
it would be making too many and heavy drafts on the self-sacrificing patriotism of Governor Taft to ask him to tail-off the ticket of 1904. . . .

"Next, we are told that the President would like the ornate and oratorical poseur from Indiana, Senator Beveridge, as his runner-up. But that seems incredible in view of the fact that 'beautiful Bev' has not been that distinguished success in the seats of the mighty that was so freely predicted for him. He would look lovely on a campaign banner or button, but when it comes to piping the *hoi polloi* into the procession he would have less popularity than John A. Logan and less magnetism than Whitelaw Reid. Young as he is, it is plainly being accepted by practical men that Beveridge is already in the 'has-been' class.

"It may be, however, that the President is shrewdly permitting all this jollying of various persons. He has a pretty fixed idea that himself will be the whole thing when the campaign gets to the nominating point, and expects to not only determine the platform on which he will stand, but who shall stand with him on it. That is the Roosevelt way and is not likely to be abandoned. Since he feels so safe in his own ability to carry the country, he must also feel safe in his ability to select and elect his own favorite for his running mate."



FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL WYNNE.



FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW.

The two Government officials most actively engaged in uncovering the postal frauds.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT declared in one of his public speeches not a great while ago that "words are good when backed by deeds, and only so." A question of immediate interest, and one that is being discussed by newspapers throughout the country, involves Mr. Roosevelt's application of this sentiment to the existing situation in the Post-Office Department at Washington. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) voices widespread sentiment when it says:

"The President has a glorious ideal to live up to. The heroic knight-errant of politics, the ever-insistent and flaming preacher of civic purity, must not disappoint his millions of admirers in just the crisis when his trusty blade is expected to flash most vigorously and ruthlessly against the cohorts of graft and corruption. If he fails to exhibit the fiery zeal which has marked him as the prophet of the strenuous life, there will be those who will interpret his weakness as due to fear. 'This man wants to be President again,' people will say; 'he dare not make enemies by exposing the whole truth.'"

A recent report from Washington conveyed the impression that President Roosevelt disapproved of the publicity given to the Tulloch charges, and was disposed to confine his attention to present-day conditions, "without poking into matters to which the statute of limitations has attached on their criminal side, and which belong to the domain of his predecessors in office on their moral side." This attitude, however, is not regarded as a very satisfactory one. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) comments:

"The President is considering two aspects of the case, the moral and the political. As a man, he wishes to uphold moral principles; as a politician, he would not injure his party. Yet tho some of his advisers may imagine a clash of interest, the two aims are in fact identical. The exposure of all the wrongdoers may harm individual Republicans, but it will enormously strengthen the party as a whole. To-day the Republican Administration is held responsible for this huge tissue of fraud, and nothing but a complete housecleaning can restore public confidence. The time for half-way work, for drawing the line at September, 1901, or March, 1897, or any other such date, has long since passed. . . . . .

"The public knows little about the statute of limitations, and cares less. What it wishes to learn is not legal technicalities, but the names of the men who broke its laws and looted its treasury. If their crimes are now outlawed by time, the public will regret the fact that the rascals shall not enjoy their deserts behind prison bars; but disappointment on this score will make it no less eager to get at the records of its own servants, so that it may deal wisely with them when they again ask for its confidence."

An indication that Mr. Roosevelt himself has abandoned (if he ever held) the attitude he was reported to have taken, is afforded by his action on June 24 in directing Attorney-General Knox to appoint special assistants "not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service, and the prosecution of guilty men whether in the service or not." Acting upon this suggestion, the Attorney-General appointed Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Holmes Conrad, Solicitor-General under President Cleveland, as special attorneys to assist in the postal prosecutions. The President's action is warmly commended by the Republican press, and is regarded by his friends as an entire vindication of his motive. Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.):

"President Roosevelt's selection of Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad as special counsel for the prosecution of all persons implicated in the Post-Office Department scandals will stop the mouths of

GEORGE—"People may think I'm stuck on this, but I'm not!"
—*The Detroit News.*

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T. R.—"You must go clear to the bottom!"
PAYNE—"There doesn't seem to be any bottom."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

GETTING DEEPER AND DEEPER.
—*The Boston Herald.*

A NASTY TURN.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE POSTAL FRAUDS CARICATURED.

all the chronic carpers as to his sincerity in the matter. Mr. Bonaparte is a mugwump and Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, and both are men of such high character as to make impossible a suggestion that they would spare a rascal because of his political or other affiliations and influences. Both men are also experienced and able lawyers, and in their hands all the accused persons will be certain of receiving not only fair trial but one that will make escape for the guilty as nearly impossible as could be desired.

"The President has a very exasperating way with him in dealing with his incurable critics. He bides his own time, allows them to work themselves into a 'state of mind' as to his intentions and motives, and then takes the course which shows their insinuations and imaginings as to his conduct to be utterly baseless. And all the time everybody who has followed his career and who wished to be fair and honest toward him knew that when the moment for action arrived he would take precisely the course he has in this instance, because any other was impossible for him."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) recalls the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is by no means a novice in ordering investigations or in making them. As governor of New York State, he was called upon to investigate charges against City Controller Bird S. Coler and District-Attorney A. B. Gardiner, both of New York, and against the State Commissioner of Public Works, George W. Aldridge. In a review of these three cases *The Eagle* comes to the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt "was loth either to remove or to reprimand the controller, in a matter detrimental to the city and enriching to his [Coler's] relatives"; that "he saved Gardiner under grave legal charges and officially decapitated him for something very like a personal affront"; and that he distributed on a specially appointed commission of three the responsibility for Aldridge's management of the $9,000,000 canal fund. The same paper continues:

"Such past facts as may throw light on the President's qualities as an investigator we have sought to recall absolutely without bias. They are not facts which show that he was a terrible or relentless investigator. They rather indicate that he is not. The prevailing idea that he is is drawn from his temperament and not from his record—as an investigator. He will have the opportunity to better his record—in that respect. . . .

"This is not a matter with us of Republicanism or of Democracy. It is a matter of facts. The facts relate in the instances given to Republicanism because Republicanism is in power—and is responsible. We have denounced offenses at least as bad committed under Democracy; but Democracy is not in this case and Republicanism is, and Mr. Roosevelt is at the head of the Federal Government. Therefore others' investigation is his, for him, through him, virtually by him. He alone can heat it or chill it, spur it or rein it in. Hence we have recurred to his record as an investigator in the past, to emphasize his duty as an investigator in the present.

"He is absolutely honest. In many things he has shown himself to be absolutely fearless. He can be thorough. Thoroughness is called for now. We are not calling for vindictiveness or injustice. They are showy and taking, but they are capable of shielding favorites behind violence to non-favorites or to hostiles. Thoroughness is justice. Justice is alone required. Justice will not be mistaken. No counterfeit of it is possible. 'Yellowism' can not cry it down, in a demand for vindictiveness. The country will not prejudge the President. It recognizes his difficulties and trusts his honesty. It recognizes his complications and also his responsibilities. It does not want to push or stay his hand, but it does want him, as an official, to regard only hewing straight to the line as his sole duty, let the chips fall where they may. And it likewise wants him as a Republican to regard any rogue's Republicanism as in itself an aggravating ad-

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,

HOLMES CONRAD,

Special attorneys appointed by Attorney-General Knox, at the suggestion of the President, to assist in the postal prosecution.

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dition to any rogue's rascality, involving alike infidelity to the ideals and repute of a great party and to the laws and fame of a great country.

"But, frankly, to do that he will have to increase the rigor of his record as an investigator. Big offenders will have to be preferred for moral fuel to little ones. The scandals put the party in power on the defensive. They give to the Democracy a hue and cry. Neglected or toyed with, they can give to the Democracy an issue. It will be the fault of Mr. Roosevelt alone should mistaken mercy or erroneous expediency or partizan calculation on his part give to his political adversaries an issue of that sort—likely to be a winning sort."

THE DELAWARE LYNCHING.

THE storming of a prison by a mob of several thousand persons; the release and subsequent burning at the stake of a negro guilty of rape and murder; and a race riot in which at least four hundred negroes participated—these are the principal incidents of an eventful week in Wilmington, Del. The negro, George F. White, who had served several terms for felonious assaults, on June 15 assaulted and foully murdered Helen S. Bishop, the seventeen-year-old daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bishop, and was arrested under circumstances that left no shadow of doubt as to his guilt. At the time of his imprisonment the Grand Jury had adjourned, and repeated appeals were made

"THE PITY OF IT!"
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

to the judges to reconvene it in special session and hasten the punishment of the criminal. This, however, they refused to do on the ground that such action "would establish a precedent." In the ordinary course of events the trial would not have been held until next September. The decision of the judges created great popular indignation. On Sunday, June 21, the sensational sermon of a Presbyterian preacher, who took to his pulpit blood-stained evidences of the negro's crime and declared that if a lynching took place the responsibility would rest upon the judges who had delayed the trial, still further excited the public. On the next day, June 22, a mob four thousand strong stormed the prison, captured the accused, and burned him on the scene of his crime.

The significance of the whole episode, as it appears to the Boston *Transcript*, lies in the fact "that there was not the slightest need of going beyond the machinery of the law to be assured that White's crime would meet with its well-merited penalty." *The Transcript* says further:

"Wilmington is no village in a wilderness, but a city of fully eighty thousand inhabitants, with all the usual machinery for maintaining law and order. It is the capital of the most populous county of Delaware, a prosperous place, a well-kept city whose people have long considered themselves the State. Had this lynching occurred in some remote Western or Southern border town, we should not be surprised, for there people are isolated and their isolation removes them from the humanizing touch of the larger public opinion, and at the same time impresses them with an acute sense of their own danger from wandering criminals; but all the conditions that are cited to excuse lynching in the South and West are absent in this particular case.

"The punishment of the lynchers, if any punishment is inflicted, must come from aroused public opinion, but the prospect of Delaware realizing that the violation of the law to slay a bloodstained wretch is, if it goes unrebuked and unpunished, a precedent for violation directed against minor offenders or even against persons who are simply weak and unpopular, is not encouraging."

Some effort was made by the authorities in Wilmington to punish the guilty parties. A man named Arthur Corwell was arrested, but afterward released on $5,000 bail, to satisfy the mob which gathered on June 24 around the City Hall, where he was confined. During this demonstration several negroes were assaulted and other scenes of lawlessness were enacted. The following day was marked by further disturbances and riots of such magnitude that the Philadelphia *Press* was led to exclaim that "the mob appears supreme" in Wilmington, and that "an American State and an American city find themselves powerless to enforce the law of the land."

The Wilmington papers are evidently in no mood to condone the lawlessness. *The Republican* declares that it "has put an ineffaceable stain upon our community and has shaken our much-vaunted system of justice to its foundations." And *The Evening Journal* says:

"It is said that the leader of the lynching was a Virginian. That is a fine comment on the purpose which inspired the mob. His interest in protecting this community could not have been profound, and it would seem that if our people really require mobs in order to regulate their affairs they should have the honor of furnishing the leader. Justice calls with a loud voice for the apprehension of that man and for his incarceration in that very workhouse whose doors he helped to batter down, for a long term of years. A great duty now falls on the shoulders of the attorney-general. It is his solemn duty to investigate this whole matter and to bring the ring-leaders to justice. It may be unpleasant, but if the laws are to be set aside without adequate punishment following, then the courts had as well close and the attorney-general give his time to other matters. It is a time for a strong man."

The New York *Tribune* suggests that if lynchers were treated as outlaws it would put an end to the "lynching mania." It goes on to say:

"There are some evils which it seems impossible to banish from society except by battle and bloodshed. Perhaps the lynching mania is one of them. The germ has been allowed to spread through fear to hurt the 'representative citizens' infected with it. One good blood-letting by officers in the performance of their duty and in defense of prisoners for whose safety they are responsible might have a wonderfully wholesome effect. Mob rule fattens on toleration. When officers play with lawlessness and treat rioters as 'representative citizens' they encourage crime. If they treated them as outlaws, gave them a warning to disperse, and shot to kill, it would not take many experiments of that kind to establish over the whole land the dominion of law and the supremacy of the courts; and if things go on at the present rate before long that hard lesson will have to be taught. Our whole civilization is threatened. It is not alone the community where an outbreak occurs which suffers. Toleration of the evil in one place prompts imitation in others until law is everywhere brought into contempt. The mania spreads, and the lynchers become more and more reckless. Those who at first would be stirred only to lynch some fiendish wretch soon find it easy to put violent hands on anybody who offends them, and thus this becomes a government, not of settled law, but of capricious passions. Better a few lawns strewn with the bodies of a hundred 'representative citizens' than the destruction of our historic 'ordered liberty.'"

Two typical Southern comments are found in the Atlanta

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THE KAISER IN DISTRESS.
Must take a reef in his topsails.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

A SUGGESTION FOR THE KAISER, IF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY PREVAILS.
He may still retain absolute power on the American plan.
—*The Chicago News.*

GERMAN SOCIALISM IN CARTOON.

Journal and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. "The truth is," declares *The Journal*, "that lynching in the United States is localized only as the crime provoking it is localized. Wherever there is Anglo-Saxon blood, such crimes as that of the negro George White in Delaware will be followed by lawless vengeance." *The Virginian Pilot* comments:

"It is idle to talk about pitting popular attachment to an abstract principle against the unchained tiger of the fiercest passions known to the human bosom. The law crumples up like wet pasteboard and the tiger has its way.

"We are of the deliberate opinion that lynching will never cease until this crime ceases, and that we may as well make up our minds to take a philosophical view of the matter and endeavor to create a public sentiment that will maintain the supremacy of the law in all other cases."

THE JEWISH PETITION TO THE CZAR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S decision to transmit to the Czar the petition regarding the Kishineff massacre presented several days ago by the executive council of the B'nai B'rith, has aroused some surprise, in view of the fact that it is a direct reversal of his first decision upon the subject. The sentiment has been generally voiced, however, that the forwarding of a memorial of this kind would have entire popular sympathy; and the subsequent announcement that the Russian Government will refuse to receive the petition evokes many expressions of regret. It is pointed out by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that the United States has several times in the past, through its representative at St. Petersburg, brought to the attention of the Russian Foreign Minister the hard lot of the Jews in Russia. This was done for the first time in 1882, during the presidency of Mr. Arthur; and it was done a second time in 1891, at President Harrison's suggestion, when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State. Mr. Hay's recent circular in behalf of the persecuted Rumanian Jews is also cited in this connection. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"It does not seem that reception of the petition by the Czar would violate the principle recently laid down by his Government—namely, that it will not be possible for Russia to receive any representations regarding the Kishineff incident from any foreign Power, and that Russia must insist upon other Powers refraining from interfering in her internal affairs. The President's action will not be interference in Russian affairs. It will not even remotely hint at such a thing. It will not be a 'representation from a foreign Power.' The petition is not a government document. The United States is not protesting against persecution of the Jews nor making petition for religious equality. All the President is doing is to recognize the fact that citizens of the United States can not enter into direct correspondence with the sovereign of a foreign state, but can communicate with him only through the diplomatic department of the American Government, and to place the agencies of this Government at their command. . . . . .

"We are aware, in a painful and humiliating degree, that recent occurrences in one of our own States have tended to impair the moral force of an American protest against savagery; so that we should not be able to resent with any grace a retort of '*Tu quoque*' or a suggestion that the physician should heal himself. But at least it is to be observed that neither the American Ambassador to Russia nor the secretary of legation who acts as chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg hails from the State of Delaware, and that the B'nai B'rith is not known to exert any especial influence in the neighborhood either of Price's Corners or of Wilmington."

The B'nai B'rith petition is in the nature of a purely humanitarian appeal to the Czar to grant a fuller measure of religious liberty and civic right to the Russian Jews. Its language, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is, while vigorous, phrased with unusual propriety." The document opens with a reference to the "cruel outrages" at Kishineff, which are declared to have "excited horror and reprobation throughout the world," and to have been the result of "race and religious prejudice." The local officers, we are reminded, "were derelict in the performance of their duty." The Jews "were the victims of indefensible lawlessness." The petition continues:

"Religious persecution is more sinful and more fatuous even than war. War is sometimes necessary, honorable, and just; religious persecution is never defensible.

"The sinfulness and folly which give impulse to unnecessary war received their greatest check when your Majesty's initiative resulted in an international court of peace.

"With such an example before it the civilized world cherishes the hope that upon the same initiative there shall be fixed in the early days of the twentieth century the enduring principle of religious liberty; that by a gracious and convincing expression

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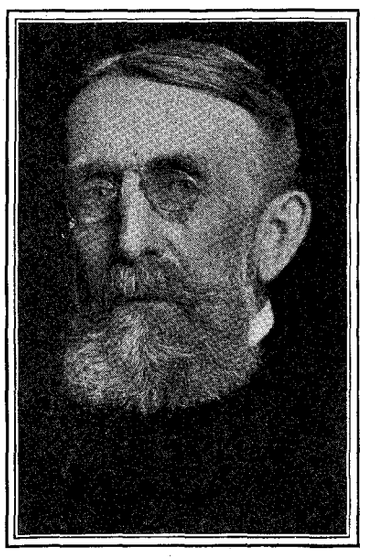
your Majesty will proclaim, not only for the government of your own subjects, but also for the guidance of all civilized men, that none shall suffer in person, property, liberty, honor, or life because of his religious belief; that the humblest subject or citizen may worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that government, whatever its form or agencies, must safeguard these rights and immunities by the exercise of all its powers.

"Far removed from your Majesty's dominions, living under different conditions, and owing allegiance to another Government, your petitioners yet venture in the name of civilization to plead for religious liberty and tolerance; to plead that he who led his own people and all others to the shrine of peace will add new luster to his reign and fame by leading a new movement that shall commit the whole world in opposition to religious persecutions."

A PLEA FOR PROFESSORSHIPS OF POLITICS.

THE Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University and former Ambassador to Germany, made an address at Yale University last week, taking as his subject "A Paying Investment," and speaking on the general topic of education and public life. He began by referring to his meeting with Andrew Carnegie at an anniversary banquet at St. Andrew's College, Scotland, several months ago. Upon that occasion Mr. Carnegie sought information from the ex-ambassador as to the best use to which a millionaire could put his money. Mr. White was on the point of answering, but just then, as he explained to his Yale audience, "the tide of after-dinner eloquence was turned on in full flood, and in an instant swept away my opportunity, apparently forever." The speaker continued:



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THE HON. ANDREW D. WHITE,

Who recommends the establishment at our universities of professorships and scholarships "bearing directly upon public affairs."

"What I now propose is to answer the question, What can wealthy Americans at this moment best do for their whole country? . . . I would recommend the establishment at the foremost institutions of learning in the United States, perhaps twenty-five in all, of sundry professorships and scholarships bearing directly upon public affairs. First of all, I would establish in each of these institutions a professorship and at least two fellowships in comparative legislation. Various countries have made a beginning in this already. The endowment of professorships and fellowships in so many centers to which there would be attached the duty of studying the best solutions arrived at in all legislatures, state and national, in this country, could not fail to have a most happy influence.

"Besides the improvement of law there is needed an improvement of institutions. For this purpose I would establish in our more important universities, to the number of twenty-five, professorships and scholarships of comparative administration. I proposed, as an experiment, to have lectures on comparative administration at Cornell University. The students became interested in the proper organization and conduct of institutions dealing with crime, incipient and chronic. Several of these students have since been, in the Legislature in New York and other States, among the foremost in promoting a wiser management of public institutions.

"I would establish in our leading universities professorships and fellowships in international law. Our own country is extending her relations throughout the world as never before. Her diplomatic corps is every year getting a better grasp on the world's affairs, and her consular service has already become next to the largest, if not the largest, in existence. We need a larger proportion of men trained in those principles of international law.

"My fourth proposal is that there should be established at these same universities professorships and fellowships for the history of civilization, and that there be knit into them obligatory instructions in political ethics.

"For my fifth and final feature in this group of studies I would suggest professorships and fellowships for the history of the United States. This would promote a deep feeling of enlightened patriotism. I would summon the humanizing influences of literature and art. Then there should be a professorship of music in the largest sense of the word.

"The sum needed for the outlay required for these foundations would be very large. We have seen such splendid gifts made by Americans within the last few years that we need not despair when a purpose of high national utility is concerned. It would cost twelve or fourteen million dollars, and there are American citizens able singly to make the complete endowment of all at once, and willing to do so could they be persuaded that such a great endowment would well be bestowed."

In discussing Mr. White's suggestions, many papers raise the old question, Can men be educated to be honest? and there is a disposition to answer it in the negative. The Hartford *Times*, for example, says:

"The address of Mr. Andrew D. White at Yale on Monday represents the conviction of a scholar and man of affairs as to the best thing wealthy Americans can do for the whole country. Yet altho what he proposes is admirable in itself, there remains the doubt whether it does after all get at the root of the evil it is intended to remedy. . . . A popular government rests on the honest and intelligent use of the power of the individual voter. It is more important that he should be honest in his voting than that he should be intelligent, but it is possible to make him both. Proper training in childhood is the means to that end, and the way to provide this in an effective form, a form that will really and permanently affect children of parents who care nothing about it, is the great problem. The giving of the right early training may develop a sense of political morality. Every child should have it at home, but it is perfectly well known that great numbers do not have it. On the other hand, extensive learning does not tend necessarily to promote civic virtue. Some of the most unscrupulous of the larger politicians are as well equipped with political learning as if they had completed with honor all the five courses Mr. White suggests."

The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"We would not minimize the importance of such training as Mr. White suggests. It is, in fact, peculiarly a present-day requirement. A well-known political idealist said the other day in a public address that our political history thus far has been divided into three stages—one of individual greatness, of political heroes; another of idealism, when great problems of liberty and conscience were worked out in their larger aspect; another, the present stage of practical administration and improvement in the details of government. Judged by this standard, it is clear enough where the university or college training breaks down when it comes in contact with public affairs. It is not adjusted to details. The average graduate, even after he has safely passed the years devoted to learning to 'pull his own weight,' as President Roosevelt puts it, knows very little of the practical working of either the legislative or the administrative branches of our Government. If he can be equipped with knowledge of this kind much will be gained, but unfortunately not all. How shall he be prepared to meet the shocks of political battles, of moral temptations in the political field? And if he stands sturdily before the one and resists the other, how shall he be sustained and upheld?

"It is obvious that no system of expert training will alone suffice. Ninety-nine per cent. of our population, said Dr. Parkhurst in his discussion of our municipal situation, care nothing for active, personal participation in public affairs. Undoubt-

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WON'T TAKE A BACK SEAT.

MR. HANNA says—"I don't want the position and would not take the nomination if offered to me." —*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

NO DANGER OF RACE SUICIDE!

Teddy and his full baby-carriage. —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MORE ROOSEVELT CARTOONS.

edly this is true, but, for all that, they set the standards of public life. We need men trained to efficient public service, but far more do we need a trained, devoted citizenship. Not all educated men can become leading figures in public life. Only a small majority have any ambition to attain such a position. But if educated men could be brought together in a common impulse to raise political standards, the result would be far-reaching. This, after all, is the real problem."

FREE SILVER REJECTED BY THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

THE rejection of "free silver" and of the Kansas City platform by the Iowa Democratic state convention, which met in Des Moines last week, is regarded as an event of some significance in the political world. The Democratic papers, for the most part, seem to agree that the Iowa Democrats have set an example that is bound to be followed by others. "Iowa has made a good start," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), and "it begins to look as if the East, the West, the North, and South may manage to get together in the next national convention."

The platform adopted by the convention calls for tariff revision and regulation of the trusts. It opposes "the policy of imperialism by this Government, instituted, fostered, and maintained by the Republican party," and demands self-government for the Philippines and Porto Rico. It condemns the Republican currency policies, especially the plan presented in the Aldrich bill, and calls for thorough investigation of the Post-Office Department. The indorsement of the Kansas City platform was defeated by a vote of 464 to 354, and a resolution in favor of government ownership of the railroads was voted down. The defeat of "free silver" is regarded as even more significant than the large majority would seem to show, for, as the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out, Mr. Bryan has been attempting to organize what he calls "Kansas City Platform Clubs" throughout Iowa, with the object of making "free silver" a permanent Democratic principle. *The Times* expresses surprise that in spite of his efforts the majority in the convention was larger than it was last year against the "free-silver folly." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"Most significant and important is the denunciation of the tariff as 'the creator of countless unearned fortunes and the shelter of huge combinations of capital organized as trusts,' and the declaration that 'to the end that the evils connected with the growth of trusts may be eliminated we call for the removal of the tariff from all trust-made goods, and demand that all tariff schedules be adjusted with a view to tariff for revenue only.'

"This goes boldly and directly to the root of the matter. It is Democracy up to date. When the voters shall compare it with the 'Iowa idea' as emasculated by the smooth Allison in preparation for the Republican convention—favoring a 'revision of the tariff by its friends *whenever necessary*' (which means the day after never)—the reaction against a perpetual tariff for monopoly only will surely begin to show itself.

"The Iowa Democrats have done well in dropping dead issues, avoiding new follies, and taking up the strongest live question in a straightforward manner."

Even the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a strong Bryan paper in the past, joins in the chorus of Democratic commendation:

"All hail to Iowa! She has set a good example. The Democratic party, if it is ever to amount to anything, must get rid of the control of statesmen who never recognize an issue until it gets past them and they look at its back. What the party needs is the guidance of men who know an issue when they see its face. It needs to get off a day-before-yesterday basis and come right down to date. That is where the American people are living, and you can not awaken any interest in them on a has-been proposition. The Republican leaders have turned down their 'Iowa idea,' but the Democrats will be chumps if they do not take theirs up."

On the other hand, the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) classifies the platform as "a collection of generalities that fail to glitter." "It is full of sound and fury signifying nothing," it adds, and the "only valuable and useful thing in the document is what it doesn't say." However, it believes it is a "good thing all around that the Iowa Democrats have wisdom enough not to pick up the hot potato of Bryanism." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) comments:

"The passing of Bryan, which seems assured, will be something more than a national blessing. It will lift from the nation a blight of shame that has rested upon it since that baleful hour when he turned the heads of the national convention of a great party with a cheap burst of blatherskite eloquence and captured from it a nomination for the Presidency. . . . To the lasting honor of the party it is to be said that a large section of it, led

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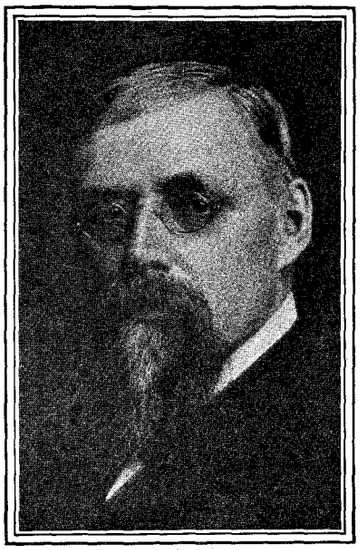
by the only President it has been able to elect since 1856, refused to acquiesce in the disgrace or to aid in placing it upon the American people as well as upon the party by making him President. They chose defeat rather than disgrace, thereby demonstrating that they were patriots before they were partizans.

"With equal patriotism now they are seeking to reconstruct their party on the basis upon which it stood before Bryan seduced it into a life of political profligacy, and the response from Iowa shows that they are not working in vain. If they do not succeed in getting the party into winning form next year, they will surely get back its respectability, and in doing so will give the country a real opposition party which will be a service of incalculable value, for it will ward from the nation the awful menace of a possible accession to power, in a moment of popular depression or pique, of a party led by socialists, anarchists, and reckless demagogs."

THE PASSING OF THE LECTURE LYCEUM.

THE death of Major James B. Pond, the famous lecture manager, at his home in Jersey City, recalls an interesting chapter in the intellectual development of this country. It is now nearly thirty years since Major Pond started upon his career as a "manager of celebrities," and during that time a large number of the most eminent Americans and Englishmen of our times have spoken throughout the United States under his auspices. "His name will be written in a hundred biographies — of other men," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*; "he basked in reflected glory as comfortably as tho it were his own. He was the prince of 'promoters.'" The Brooklyn *Eagle* comments:



MAJOR JAMES B. POND,

Whose death occurs at a time when the lecture business, which he did so much to enlarge, has fallen into insignificance.

Courtesy of G. W. Dillingham Co. (New York).

For a dozen or twenty years after the war the lyceum was a vital and uplifting force in the intellectual life of the country. Emerson, our greatest thinker, was tolerably popular as a feature of lecture courses. From Emerson down to humorists like 'Nasby' and Burdette and mere entertainers who sang or gave recitations, the lyceum ran the gamut of almost every great man in America and of many notable visitors from England. The dominance of great cities was only beginning, trains were slower, the difficulties of travel were greater, and people who lived in villages and small cities left home far less frequently than they do now. Instead of their going abroad for entertainment, entertainment sought them out at home. The theater was a tolerated rather than a dominant institution, but even had it been possible to take theatrical performances to those audiences they were less frivolous than their children and grandchildren are, and were more patient with serious food. So some pretty solid thinking was done for the lecture-platform and produced a fine impression upon audiences from Maine to California. But the people of that day were just as curious about celebrities as their descendants are, and it was possible to trot a great man around the country on the strength of a reputation acquired almost anyhow and to make money from his name, regardless of the worth of his talk.

"That phase of the lecture business brought Major Pond to the front. The business had been organized before his day, but never so closely or so successfully as he organized it. Few, if any, of his predecessors had so much of the showman's instinct as had this clever man who has just died. When Major Pond found a great man like Beecher or a great card like Talmage, he knew exactly how to 'play up' his star to the best advantage. Thus it came to be the desire of everybody who wished to lecture in this country to shelter himself under the wing of this astute showman. Major Pond managed many notable men beside Beecher and Talmage, with whom his name is most closely associated here in Brooklyn, where Major Pond had his home for a considerable time. Among them were Wendell Phillips, of the older generation, and Stanley, Mark Twain, Sir Edwin Arnold, Conan Doyle, Dean Hole, and many native and foreign platform lights of the new. The pleasantest of men for strangers to meet, the Major became a good deal of an autocrat in his business. Perhaps he was driven to this by his English experiences with Talmage, which he told about so amusingly in his 'Eccentricities of Genius.' But at any rate he knew exactly what a reputation was worth at the gate, and some of the ambitious authors whose idea of their drawing power was inflated got the wind taken out of their sails in short order. Major Pond understood advertising and every other detail of his business, and he made many a man a success on the platform who would have had sorry times swimming by himself. . . . He filled a useful niche, and he goes at a time when the lecture business, which he did so much to enlarge, has fallen into insignificance."

Alaska's Growing Value.—When Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000, he would have been deemed a rash prophet who would have predicted that within forty years the value of the salmon exported annually from Alaska to this country would exceed the entire purchase-money paid for the possession. And yet the figures of the Federal Bureau of Statistics already show an annual shipment of canned salmon from Alaska valued at upward of $8,401,124. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"The total value of the Alaskan shipments to the United States during ten months of the current fiscal year was $10,101,060, exclusive of gold exports valued at $4,369,496. During the interval, merchandise valued at $6,831,070 has been imported into Alaska from the United States, and it is estimated that the value of the American shipments to Alaska during the fiscal year will be between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. The total trade interchange between the possession and the United States for the year will exceed $20,000,000 in value. The Alaskan trade with Canada and other countries is also becoming important. It is valued at nearly $2,000,000 a year at present. . . . The discovery of gold in the Territory in 1887 worked a marvelous transformation, but the prosperity of the region does not rest wholly upon the supply of the yellow metal."

During the last week in May, twelve large steamers left Puget Sound for Alaska, carrying three thousand passengers. In addition, a great quantity of machinery was shipped. "What was once ridiculed as territory of no value," observes the Philadelphia *Press*, "will sustain a population of millions, and may yet prove a very important addition in every way to the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

APPARENTLY the postal department did everything except steal the stamps off the letters.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian Government's hatred of newspaper publicity is worthy of darkest Pennsylvania.—*The Portland Argus.*

KING EDWARD is wishing Sir Thomas well, but refusing to put up any money on the *Shamrock*.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

KING PETER'S detestation of the assassins that made the throne vacant for him is of the unspeakable kind.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IF King Peter knew the American trick, he would take out an injunction against the king-killers at the start.—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

A UNITED STATES cruiser has been seized by a sheriff. That must make Uncle Sam feel like the Sultan of Turkey.—*The Buffalo Express.*

THE St. Louis grand jury continues work in spite of the flood. Its members have become quite accustomed to deep water and a good deal of mire.—*The Kansas City Times.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARE FREE LIBRARIES AN INFLUENCE FOR EVIL?

MR. J. CHURTON COLLINS, the well-known English essayist and lecturer, takes a pessimistic view of the influence of the present free-library system in England. "No one can doubt," he writes, "that the establishment and rapid multiplication of free public libraries is, from a social point of view, the most important single event of our time; that the influence exercised by these institutions is of as much power to thwart and defeat the efforts of educational philanthropists and legislators as it is of power to further and confirm them." Mr. Collins proceeds with his indictment as follows (*Nineteenth Century*, June):

J. CHURTON COLLINS.

"Many of the libraries—I speak of the smaller ones—are so completely under the thraldom of those who seek only such recreation as 'shilling shockers,' newspapers, and the ordinary comic rags afford that they can not but be regarded as unmixed evils. Even where things are not so bad as this, there can be no doubt that there is more than one great evil common to all these institutions. They encourage habits of reading for the mere purpose of killing time; they form and confirm the practise of intellectual dissipation; they introduce boys and girls, and half-educated young men and women, to poems and fictions which, tho not actually immoral and warranting inclusion in the *Index Expurgatorius*, inflame their passions and imaginations, and have a most disturbing and unwholesome effect; and they place in their way, often with the most disastrous results, works on religious and moral subjects for the perusal of which they are not ripe. No one who keeps an eye on the casualties recorded in the daily papers can have failed to notice, not only with what increasing frequency the suicides of young men and even mere boys are occurring, but how often, in the letters and messages justifying with flippant sophistry their crime, we have ample testimony of the demoralization caused by the perusal of works never intended for youth, and which but for these libraries would not have come into their hands. . . . . .

"I can not speak from statistics, but I should probably not be exaggerating if I said that more than two-thirds of the money expended on these institutions is expended in catering for the tastes of those loungers whose reading is entirely confined to light novels, magazines, and ana. The simple truth is that our boasted progress among the masses—I am not speaking of the minority of the better class, but generally—has resulted in little more than in exchanging one form of dissipation for another, intellectual dram-drinking for physical, the sensational novel or racy skit in the free library for the tankard or quartern at the public-house bar. And the one is as bad as the other. Nothing so unfits a man for the duties of life, for concentration, and for healthy activity, as habitually indulging in this sort of anodyne and stimulant—for it serves both purposes, and both purposes to the same demoralizing effect. In the last procession of the 'unemployed' it is at least significant that a large number of them emerged from the free libraries to fall into the ranks, and, the procession over, extinguished their cigarettes to resume their novels and magazines in the free libraries again."

Mr. Collins is not merely destructive in his criticism. He suggests, as a remedy for the defects which he discovers, the alliance of the free libraries with certain organized educational forces already operative in the United Kingdom. We quote again:

"What I venture to urge is this, that as long as the free public libraries pursue an independent course, and continue to subordinate the interests of education and intellectual activity to the demands of those who have no part or concern in either, they will not only defeat the ends for which they were designed, but they will thwart and counteract all that educational legislators and philanthropists are striving to effect. Their most important function is the encouragement and promotion of popular secondary instruction, and the dissemination of what is conducive to the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses. Their proper policy is alliance and coalition with those agencies which are engaged in that work—with the University Extension Departments of the universities, with the National Home Reading Union, with the administrators of the Gilchrist Educational Trust. There is no reason at all why these libraries should not cooperate systematically and on principle, as some of them are now doing occasionally, in the work and aims of these agencies. What is more natural than that, where the means of education are provided, those who would turn them to account should have the opportunity of doing so? What so preposterous as to accumulate books, and, with every facility for putting them to profitable use, to suffer them to remain idle or abused? It is a proof of the lethargy and indifference prevalent in many, and I fear in most, of these institutions that so far from encouraging the efforts of the Home Reading Union, the librarians will not even give publicity to its appeal for members, tho repeatedly and emphatically urged to do so, among others by the late lord chief justice and the present master of Downing College. It is a matter of common experience to find that in districts where university-extension centres are established the only people who take no interest in them are the librarians and councils of the public libraries, not because of any hostility, but simply because they have no conception of the lectures having any relation to the functions of the libraries."

In conclusion, Mr. Collins again urges the importance of this question of the public libraries:

"It is important politically, it is important socially. On a truly colossal scale they are powers for good or powers for evil; and as they are now constituted there can be little doubt on which side the balance inclines. There are some questions the decision of which may with safety be left to the general body of the people, certain subjects in which it is both an intelligent and a competent guide; but education is not one of them."

Bridge Whist versus Books.—In England the present depression in the book trade, according to "one of the most astute booksellers in London," is "directly and entirely caused by 'Bridge.'" Commenting on this, *The Outlook* (London, June 6) says:

"A stock of five hundred packs of playing-cards is more easily sold than two copies of any book. . . . The book-shops remain empty. The most adroit advertisements of publishers fail to incite interest in books among a card-playing and card-ridden public. . . . Some six years ago cycling was an equally formidable

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rival and produced a disastrous stagnation in book-selling. As a craze it ended within three years. Will bridge retain its hold for a longer period? Will it be followed by some new form of amusement also detrimental to reading? Serious issues of the effect on national life and character of the apparent abandonment of reading as a recreation could be raised and abundantly argued.

"Is it entirely a chimera to hope that in some form or other there may soon arise in the ever-changing taste of a restless public, thirsty for amusement, a craze for things literary—some more stimulating fashion than the suburban 'book teas'—something more informing than guessing-gymkhanas or competitions? Just some little craze for finding out and learning to appreciate what *is* good in letters? Some even partial recognition of the brain and heart past and present-day writers have spent in the making of books? It might be only a quickly passing phase; but it would leave a more valuable result than the accomplishment of a nice distinction in the declaration of 'No trumps.'"

D'ANNUNZIO AS AN ANARCHIST.

EDMUNDO GONZALEZ BLANCO classes d'Annunzio among the modern literary men who have made Nietzsche their master. When d'Annunzio, in the latest of his glowing lucubrations, says Signor Blanco, repeats that the world represents the sensibility and thought of a few superior men who have created it, enriched it, and adorned it, so that the world as it appears to-day is a magnificent and generous gift of the few to the many, of the free to the slaves, of those who think and feel to those who are bound to work, he merely expounds in a brilliant flight of imagination a speculative misinterpretation of historic fact that is palpably inspired by Nietzsche. Señor Blanco writes in *España Moderna*, and he proceeds to inquire how d'Annunzio is to be classed as a social philosopher. "He is not a governmentalist; the idea of the state's reforming omnipotence has no place in his mind, for he has a supreme contempt for the common people and the laboring class, whom he considers valuable to the state merely on account of their numbers and their services." Nor is d'Annunzio a socialist: "He can not possibly be this, for he praises and extols with enthusiasm his aristocratic forefathers for the fine wounds which they inflicted with lavish hand, for the fine conflagration they caused, for the fine cups they drained, for the fine horses they broke in, for the fine attire they wore, for the fine ladies they courted, for all their acts of havoc, their riot, their magnificence, their wrongdoing." Nor is d'Annunzio a libertarian: "He has expressed most clearly his antagonism to all the claims advanced by that entity which is called the state, and which consists of an association of freemen." He is rather an adherent of aristocratic anarchism. His sociologic views are based on the belief that the lowest classes have their position by nature, as Aristotle speaks of slaves by nature, and that the highest classes are by nature highest. The hands of the peasant are, according to d'Annunzio, "fit to clean out a stable, but not worthy to be raised for the purpose of passing a law in the assembly." Signor Blanco observes further (in *La España Moderna*):

"The spread of liberty through all classes of society has been well compared to the extended distribution of water which can only result from the high elevation of the source. But the aristocratic exclusiveness of d'Annunzio is more aptly compared to some foul standing pool whose muddy water has no power to extend itself nor spontaneously to change its elevation. Those who think with d'Annunzio do not themselves realize what they are aiming at. They demand the permanence, the crystallization of their own way of living, but they practically desire to justify all the miseries which at this moment afflict the nations; they desire to establish that despotism of despotisms, the domination of a single social class; they would put a rampart, an impregnable barrier, round their own elevation; they desire a continuance of the present evils which surround us, such as civil war and the caste distinction. This really amounts to a desire for anarchy, which is the goal to which the followers of Nietzsche, with their new conception of human life, are actually leading.

"According to d'Annunzio, the social edifice is formed by a minority of distinguished men, living in the factitious light of power, talent, or glory. Outside this circle nothing exists but a world of appearances and fleeting shadows. . . . . .

"Thus the few are to live their own life free from the control of law or government—an aristocracy in a condition of anarchy, ministered to by the services of the many whom they rule through the despotism of unassailable caste. It is thus that d'Annunzio reduces the speculations of Nietzsche into the concrete form of his brilliant romances."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ETHICS OF PARODY.

ANOTHER parody of FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyám"—we have had many of them—leads a writer in *The Academy and Literature* (May 23) to consider the question: "How far is the parodist justified?" For answer, he finds that at its best parody is not only justifiable, but even a valuable form of criticism. On the other hand, "if it is designed to spoil our enjoyment of a great work by suggesting undertones of triviality, it is an outrage which should be strenuously resented." It "hurts the literary sense like the dentist's touch upon an exposed nerve." The writer goes on to distinguish more particularly between legitimate and unjustifiable parody:

"Shall we not say that the first rule of the game is that no masterpiece shall be turned into verbal triviality? A travesty of the Lord's Prayer or the Sermon on the Mount would offend the most unemotional agnostic. Shakespeare seems to be immune, for no one has ever even tried to travesty his style—he is above style—and the innumerable travesties of 'To be or not to be' have left the great monolog serenely uninjured. But for the rest, criticism or suggestion marks the limit; and the warning-bell should ring when the parody passes from the spirit of the author to the letter, when the parodist deliberately takes a masterpiece and degrades it, so that the infernal tinkle of the parody rings in our ears as we strain to listen to the music of the spheres.

"Many instances of the legitimate parody occur as the pen runs. The late Bret Harte's 'condensed novels' never took a moment of pleasure from the reader of the stories he burlesqued. His was not verbal parody, not of the letter which kills. He took the method and produced it in a straight line till it met absurdity. Nor did any one find 'Lothair' spoiled by the reading of 'Lothaw.' The same may be said of Sir F. Burnand's 'Strapmore,' and the man who laughed over the burlesque could go back to 'Strathmore' with unimpaired emotion. Calverley, with his acute literary sense and his amazing power of rime, was one of the finest parodists who ever wrote. Yet he worked entirely by suggestion—and criticism of the method. Take the 'Ode to Tobacco,' which is cast in the meter of Longfellow's 'Skeleton in Armor.' There is just one hint of the original:

> I have a liking old
> For thee, tho manifold
> Stories, I know, are told,
> Not to thy credit.

'I was a Viking old.' It is a mere allusion that would despoil no one of any enjoyment he could get from the 'Skeleton in Armor.' And was there ever a better parody of a great poet—and a more innocuous one—than Calverley's 'The Cock and the Bull':

> You see this pebble stone? It's a thing I bought
> Of a bit of a chit of a boy i' the mid 'o' the day—
> I like to dock the smaller parts-o'-speech,
> As we curtail the already curtail'd cur.
> (You catch the paronomasia, played 'po' words?)
> Well, to my muttons. I purchased the concern,
> And clapt it i' my poke, having given for same
> By way o' chop, swop, barter or exchange—

and so on. But tho you recognize Browning instantly you will find this merely a humorous criticism of Browning—Browning's method produced to absurdity, and no single poem is dragged in the mud of travesty. You return to Browning with a sane consciousness of the spots on your sun. Coming to contemporaries

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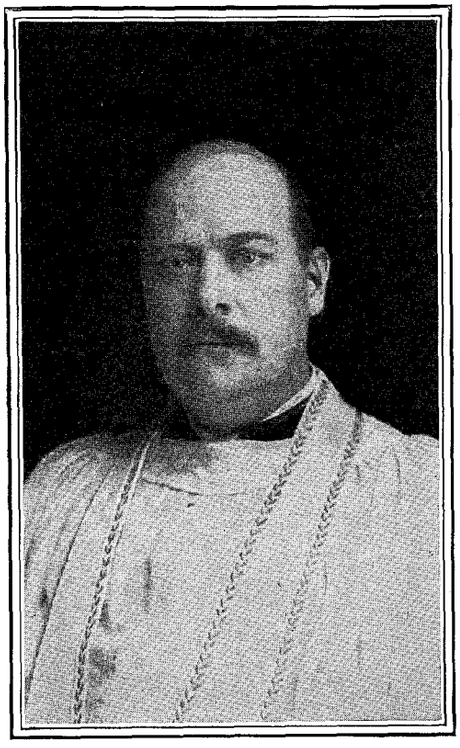
we find Mr. Owen Seaman following the same course in the 'Battle of the Bays':

> Washed white from the stain of Astarte
> My verse any virgin may buy.

Do we need to quote further to indicate the sensuous swing of Swinburnian verse? Yet the parody is not verbal, it fastens parasitically on no masterpiece; it is critical; it adds to our insight and does not subtract from our literary enjoyment. Here, perhaps, we find the touchstone of legitimate parody."

A PREACHER AT THE THEATER.

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY has been studying the theater at close range. During the winter he attended over a score of plays, in the best of the New York theaters, not including comic opera or vaudeville. He had been present at the Women's Press Club when Mr. Conried, the impresario upon whose shoulders the mantle of Maurice Grau has fallen, said, in effect, that the theater had taken, or might take, the place of the church as the teaching force of the community; that there are vastly more people in the theaters of New York every night than are gathered in all the churches of the city on Sunday; and that, therefore, the educative power of the theater is simply enormous. This started Mr. Brady to thinking upon the subject, and he determined to see just what sort of sermons the theaters were preaching.



REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

In *Harper's Bazar* (July), he gives a statement of the result of his study:

"Out of twenty-one plays, eight were entirely unobjectionable; of these eight, four—fifty per cent.—were deadly dull! Two of the latter four were the veriest twaddle, having neither originality of plot, brilliancy of dialog, nor human interest of any sort, save for a few cynical witticisms and some beautiful stage settings, gowns, and scenery. Not even the good acting of the actors could redeem them. They were both of them popular plays and are not worth criticizing. The remaining two of the dull quartet were melodramas, harking back to historical novels, and tho the novels were good, the plays were beneath contempt. These performances made one sleepy, being in that effect, indeed, not unlike certain sermons I have heard.

"Of the four plays which were interesting and unexceptionable, one was Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar,' a superb performance of that wonderful drama, good for every one both to see and to hear; the other two were Civil War plays, one from a Southern, the other from a Northern, standpoint; both were well mounted and brilliantly played. The fourth was a drama of Rome in the Middle Ages and was altogether charming. It was old-fashioned in its character, and reminded me of the famous plays of a previous generation. The critics in the daily papers spoke of it with patronizing condescension.

"Then I count eleven performances—nameless in this article—which, in one form or another, were objectionable. Perhaps that is a harsh word by which to characterize some of them, but it does very well for the class. A play which turns upon a sexual problem, or which involves the story of a woman with a vicious past, who stays vicious, or brings out a woman with a degenerating present, who keeps on going down, may possibly be unobjectionable. There are sermons on the Seventh Commandment which it is good to hear. Most of them, however, would better be unpreached. Of these eleven plays, including the two grand operas, every one of them treated of an episode, or episodes, either primarily or secondarily, in some woman's life which could not be mentioned in polite society, and hardly in any society. In one way or another illicit love was the prominent theme in the play. In only one of them was there a reformation of the offending individual, and, sadly enough, from a dramatic standpoint that particular play was the poorest in the lot, while from a moral standpoint nine-tenths of the play was absolutely beastly.

"Of the eleven objectionable plays, however, only two—less than twenty per cent.—were stupid and uninteresting! Of these eleven, only one was badly acted. The best actress and best company undertook the worst and most shocking play—a play with a tremendous lesson in it, too, and yet one that no one could witness without disgust and displeasure. One play which sparkled with wit and which was brilliantly presented by a very capable company, was headed by a youthful, beautiful, undoubted star. The play was as bad as could be when you looked at it beneath the surface. While it was being presented you were interested and vastly amused, but when you thought of it seriously you were surprised and horrified at what you had laughed at. Such a play is the most insidious in its effect. The plain, blunt presentation of viciousness repels and disgusts. The other sort is dangerous.

"Two of the eleven, as I said, were grand operas. It seems impossible to find decency and purity in the plot of the ordinary—or even the extraordinary—grand opera. We do not expect much from the French or Italian schools, but even the German allows no one to outdo him in indecency. Music with operatic form is not usually wedded to purity, sweetness, and light. The theme sung is usually, in one form or another, illicit love! A naked, hideous truth, that! As all these operas, however, are sung in foreign languages—and you could not understand them if they were sung in English—the effect is not so bad, especially if you do not resort to the boring libretto. The stories, however, could not be worse.

"In every one of the eleven plays there were liars, scoundrels, adventuresses—who did not all come to grief, on the contrary!—and divorcees were as numerous as they are in high society. . . .

"Taking all the above into account after a careful consideration of the eleven and striving not to be prudish, I affirm that the effect of them, generally speaking, was bad. They left a nasty taste in the mouth, such as I never experienced in any church even after the weakest and most indifferent sermon. . . .

"Now in this discussion we have considered the drama at its best in this country. Eight out of twenty-one were entirely unobjectionable, eleven in whole or in part were thoroughly objectionable, two stand in a class by themselves, yet with objectionable features. All these are preaching sermons, except seven of them which are so dull as to proclaim nothing except the desirability of going home to bed. Of the other fourteen, about half may be called amusing, altho some of the amusement covers a multitude of sins. Of the other half, only a few are uplifting and inspiring. The remainder are absolutely harmful.

"This analysis takes no account of the dozens of low theaters for which nothing whatever can be said."

Is Literature an Art?—Reviewing certain volumes of intimate literature—diaries, letters, etc.—Mr. H. W. Boynton is led to suggest this question. He writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, June):

"No theory is more useful and comforting to critics than the theory of literature as an art. It breaks a road through much difficult country, and keeps the line open between the reconnoiterer and his base. Yet there are moments when he doubts

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its reliability. He sees here and there bits of pure literature which appear to have been born, not made; they are offhand and impulsive and altogether lacking in artifice. They offer a most convenient handle to such active uncritical minds as that of Mr. Kipling, who is able to dispose of the whole business of art and criticism in the jaunty announcement—

> There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays,
> And every single one of them is right."

"Of course Mr. Kipling's clever phrase is brought to bear directly upon poetry, but it is equally true, or untrue, of a good deal of prose. Literature is really produced now and then by a kind of inadvertency; and it is easy to see why. Men who have a taste for that form of expression are likely to get a training in it which they know nothing about. We use paint or clay because we choose, and words because we must. We may, therefore, by the grace of Heaven, stumble upon forms of speech or of colloquial writing so individual and sincere as to be better than anything we could bring forth by a more conscious impulse. A process like this can not yield sustained flights of prose or verse, but it does yield such masterpieces of their kind as the immortal Diary of the unliterary Pepys, and the still famous letters of that author of once famous novels, Frances Burney."

THE "PATENT OBSCURE SENTENCE" OF HENRY JAMES.

A SERIES of clever and good-natured satires on writers of the day has been running for some time in *The Reader*. The author, who is anonymous, has the writers and their supposed quarrels brought before a court of humorists presided over by Mark Twain. In the June number we have an account of the trial of James *vs.* Eddy—Henry James and Mrs. Eddy. The charge brought by Mr. James is that Mrs. Eddy has infringed his "patent obscure sentence" in her "Science and Health." Mr. James on the witness-stand testifies as follows:

"'Talleyrand claimed that language was invented for the purpose of concealing thought; I have carried the process to its ultimate conclusion, and invented a form of language for the concealment not only of thought, but of the lack of thought. Beyond that it is impossible to go. But the obscure sentence subserves a further purpose. It is a Blue Beard castle in which all sorts of improprieties are committed, but into which the young person, that arch-enemy of fictionists brought up in France, has never been known to penetrate. No one under twenty years of age can by any possibility gain admittance into one of these chambers of horrors unless accompanied by an older person. For instance, what, seemingly, could be more innocuous than this statement on page 50 of "What Maisie Knew"—"Familiar as she had become with the great alternative of the proper, she felt that her governess and her father would have a substantial reason for not emulating that detachment." I depose, you might let any youthful mind loose on that sentence, even that of Anthony Comstock, and the result would merely be that of a dog's worrying an armadillo. Am I not right?'

"'You are, sir,' replied Mark Twain; 'especially as regards the mind of our *censor morum*. But pray proceed.'

"'The scientific name of my invention,' continued James, 'is the *sentenia obscura;* and, like the *camera obscura* of the photographers, it serves for the projection of certain ideas and images, not safely to be presented immediately to the mere Anglo-Saxon mind. For that reason I have strongly recommended its use to George Moore, but to no purpose. Indeed, I have even sent him samples, but he has returned them unused. . . . . .

"'I early perceived that altho language had been carried to a high state of perfection, yet the highest degree of obscurity had not been reached, and I determined to reach it. George Meredith, it is true, has done much to help on the good work, but even he has stopped short of the ultimate—his most involved sentences *can* be analyzed with patience and a dictionary, whereas mine defy all efforts of the most *entêté*. Dr. Johnson defined network as "a reticulated structure with interstices between the intersections." Similarly, I should define literature as an articulate obstruction with obscurities between the interjections.'"

The trial proceeds, and after the testimony of Mrs. Eddy is heard, verdict is given in her favor as follows:

"After a careful consideration of the testimony offered both by the complainant and the defendant, in the case of James *versus* Eddy for infringement of patent, the court finds for the defendant, Eddy, on every count. The testimony does not show an infringement of patent on the defendant's part. On the contrary, an examination of the works of the defendant shows clearly that her obscurity is of her own invention, beyond the mental capacity of mere man. To make clear the difference between the obscurity of the two authors, the matter may be thus stated: In reading the complainant's later writings, one can not, it is true, by any effort of the mind understand the separate patent obscure sentences; but at the end one has a fairly foggy idea of the lack of progression in the story, and could give a more or less confused account of the events which have not happened. In the case of the 'Science of Wealth,' on the other hand, the wayfaring man, tho a fool, can detect the misleading statements which *lie* in between the half-truths scattered through the book; but the recording angel himself, altho used to clerical work, would fail to tell what the book was about at the end of the twentieth perusal. The costs are on the complainant."

NOTES.

"THE Last Supper," Leonardo da Vinci's famous mural painting that for 400 years has adorned the walls of the refectory of the monastery of Santa Maria della Grazie, in Milan, is reported to have at length come to ruin through the decay of the walls.

MR. QUILLER-COUCH rejects the often-expressed idea that English poetry is to-day in a moribund state. It would be nearer the truth, he claims, to say that in no twenty years of our history "has England produced such a wealth of fine lyrical poetry as during the twenty just past." He pleads, moreover (in the London *Daily News*), for a more general reading of the minor contemporary poets.

MR. STUART MERRILL is a New Yorker who has won, we are told, a recognized place among French poets. Mr. Edgar Saltus writes of him (in the New York *American*): "In his 'poems,' issued by the *Mercure de France*, the footfalls of the muse of real verse, of real French verse, the muse of the diverse verse of Verlaine, are so audible that you hear them pattering before Mr. Merrill straight into the Anthology of France."

TO a conspicuous degree the University of Chicago has branched out into a publishing house of periodical literature devoted to educational matter and to scientific and philosophical research. It now announces a new quarterly, with the title *Modern Philology*, which is to make modern languages and literature its field. The periodicals issued from this press already include *The Biblical World*, *The School Review*, *The Botonical Gazette*, *The Astrophysical Journal*, *The American Journal of Sociology*, *The Journal of Geology*, *The Journal of Political Economy*, *The American Journal of Theology*, and *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*.

THE Irish literary revival has been of late catching the interest of the literary public in America. Early in June, under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society, three of Mr. W. B. Yeats's Irish plays were staged at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York. *The Evening Post* said of their performance: "It was something entirely out of the common run; it was animated by a purposeful and intelligent spirit, and it appealed strongly, if not always effectively, to the literary, artistic, and imaginative sense. That it was equally satisfactory from the dramatic point of view, or that it justified any very lively expectation of its proving the cornerstone of a permanent Irish theater, can not be so positively asserted."

ON the subject of Mr. Sargent's portraits, we quote the following from the pen of Mr. Max Beerbohm (in *The Saturday Review*, London): "Behold them on his canvases, caught and fixed there for a brilliant instant in the midst of their whirling overwork and overplay, swished on in a manner that accords so brilliantly well to its matter—a manner that is, moreover, itself a justly contemptuous criticism, profound in its very superficiality. Here are ladies and gentlemen whose bodies are still vibrating from the motion of motor cars. Their ears are still buzzing from talks down telephones. Their eyes are still strained from staring at cinematographs. Their doctors have long warned them that if they do not take the rest-cure—that nasty reply which nature makes to her defiers—they will collapse suddenly and forever. But they go bravely on, dashing from an ever-sillier velocity down the incline; and here they are, on their way, snapshotted into immortality by a great painter and psychologist."

TO the literature of economics, according to Mr. Norman Hapgood, America is to-day contributing to a conspicuous degree. He writes (in *Collier's Weekly*): "In the world of present-day books, America stands abreast of the leading nations in a few lines only. In poetry, for instance, we could stand no comparison with England, France, Germany, or Italy. In the drama, we fall far below at least three of these countries. In history, Germany leads the way, as she does in scientific research. In the most popular artistic form of the present, the novel, we can not compare, in the volume of good work, with England or France, altho we could better endure a comparison in short stories. The one department of intellect, as it finds expression in books, in which we stand well to the front, is allied to our commercial activity. Not only are we seizing the world's trade, we are also thinking out for the world the future bread-and-butter relations of humanity."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

OUR PHILIPPINE VICTORY OVER THE PLAGUE.

THE medical authorities of the United States have been waging a war against bubonic plague in the Philippine Islands that merits equal notice with our war against Filipino insurgents, and which has been completely successful. "The United States," says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington), "has driven the bubonic plague out of the Philippines as completely as it has swept yellow fever out of Cuba."

"This remarkable fight," he goes on to say, "has no precedent in the history of the plague. If it had not been for the tireless vigilance and ceaseless war on rats and filth by Dr. Meacham and his subordinates, a wave of the plague would have swept over Manila and the islands as destructive of life as the cholera itself."

The plague is always present at Hongkong. "There is not a day in the year when some plague-stricken wretch is not trying to hide in the densely packed quarters of that city." In Manila, only six hundred miles away, the plague first appeared in 1899, and it began to grow steadily. The deaths in 1900 were 199, and in 1901 they numbered 432. Says the writer:

"This heavy increase in plague for the year 1901 justified the apprehension that a severe epidemic would occur in 1902. Strenuous efforts were made to improve the general sanitary condition of the city, but the habits of the Chinese residents and the lower class of Filipinos were such as to render the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations well-nigh impossible.

"On account of the important part which house rats are known to play in the distribution of bubonic plague, a systematic campaign was inaugurated against these rodents in Manila. Policemen, sanitary inspectors, and specially appointed rat-catchers were furnished with traps and poison, and both traps and poison were distributed to private individuals under proper restrictions. A bounty was paid for all rats turned over to the health authorities, and stations were established at convenient points throughout the city where they could be received. Each rat was tagged with the street and number of the building or lot from which it came, was dropped into a strong antiseptic solution, and eventually sent to the Biological Laboratory, where it was subjected to a bacteriological examination for plague. During the first two weeks 1.8 per cent. of the rats examined were found to be infected. This proportion steadily increased, reaching the alarming maximum of 2.3 per cent. in October. At this time numerous rats were found dead of plague in the infected districts, and, in view of the fact that epidemics of plague among the rats of a city in the past have been uniformly followed by epidemics among human beings, the gravest apprehension was felt, the rapid spread of the disease among the rats after the weather had become comparatively dry being a particularly unfavorable symptom.

"It was deemed necessary to prepare to deal with a severe epidemic, and a permanent detention-camp, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons, was accordingly established on the grounds of the San Lazaro Hospital. . . . Frequent house-to-house inspections were made in all parts of the city where the disease was known to exist. The sick were removed to the hospital if practicable; otherwise they were cared for where found and the spread of infection guarded against.

"Plague houses were thoroughly disinfected, and their owners were compelled, under the direction of the assistant sanitary engineer, to make necessary alterations. Cement ground floors were laid, double walls and double ceilings, affording a refuge for rats, were removed, defects in plumbing were remedied, whitewash was liberally used, and, in general, nothing was left undone that could render buildings where plague had occurred safe for human occupancy. Buildings incapable of thorough disinfection and renovation were destroyed. Buildings in which plague rats were taken were treated exactly as were those where the disease attacked the human occupants. The bacteriological examination of rats enabled the board of health to follow the pest into its most secret haunts and fight it there, and was the most important factor in the winning of the great success which was ultimately achieved.

"With very few exceptions, there was no recurrence of plague in buildings which had been disinfected and renovated. As center after center of infection was found and destroyed, the percentage of diseased rats began to decrease, and before April [1902] the disease had completely disappeared.

"This result, brought about at a time when the epidemic would, if unchecked, have reached its height for the year, marked the end of a fight begun by the board of health on the day of its organization and prosecuted unremittingly under adverse conditions for seven months with a degree of success which has not been equaled under similar conditions in the history of bubonic plague."

The figures given at the close of the article, which are extracted, like its other facts, from the recently published report of the Philippine Commission, give an impressive idea of the magnitude of this fight by our representatives in the Philippines:

"Of the 60,000 rats caught, tagged, and sent to the laboratory, 40,666 were examined microscopically for bacilli, and of these 242 were found infested with plague. During one month 65,379 traps were set and 403,789 plates of rat bane placed by the rat-catching squads, who had a special uniform and cap. The kind of poison had to be frequently changed, as the rats were very wary and suspicious. It is estimated that several hundred thousand rats were killed by the poison; 600 houses were remodeled, cleaned, and made habitable, and hundreds of shacks burned to the ground. In addition to all this, a systematic effort was made to immunize the susceptibles of Manila against bubonic plague by means of the Shiga antipestic vaccine. The work was begun on the 15th of January, 1902. From that date until the 15th of March over 25,000 persons were inoculated. The lower classes, including the Chinese, cocheros, laborers, servants, pedlers, etc., with their wives and children, who are the occupants of the lower floors and nipa houses, were especially selected for immunization. The government laboratory furnished from two to three hundred doses of the antipestic vaccine daily, but on account of the large number requiring immunization, it was necessary to cable Professor Kitasato, of Tokio, for additional vaccine, and 50,000 doses were received from that source. The work was performed by native physicians, under the direction of Dr. J. V. Tormey, medical inspector."

IS CHINA A SANITARY MENACE?

THAT the sanitary condition of China constitutes a menace to the civilized world, now that that country is gradually emerging from its commercial isolation, is asserted by a writer in *The Medical Record* (May 2). He reminds us that Chinese cities are greatly overcrowded, have no sewerage systems or general water-supplies, and are dirty and unsanitary in the extreme. Smallpox is always present, cholera rages at frequent intervals, and the large towns are plague-centers whence virulent infectious diseases have already entered California, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. Considering these facts, and others which might readily be adduced, the writer believes it to be quite evident that China is a constant menace to the public health of the more civilized nations. He goes on to say:

"It should not be forgotten that the China coast is not two days' run by steamer from our new Philippine dependencies, and scarcely three weeks distant from San Francisco. This modern improvement in communication has necessarily been accompanied by corresponding increase in the danger of transporting infectious disease—the more ships and goods, the more possible carriers of infection, and the shorter the time consumed in the voyage, the greater the chance that relatively non-resistant micro-organisms, like the cholera germ, will be brought to a home port in viable condition. While something in the way of protection can be done by stationing medical officers at the main shipping centers to watch outgoing ships, as is now done by the Marine Hospital Service, experience has repeatedly shown that

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this measure is insufficient, and that sooner or later disease will creep by the watchers. The root of the evil exists in the foully unsanitary conditions of the Chinese cities themselves; and these conditions should be remedied, either by exerting pressure on the Chinese authorities to make the necessary changes, or by turning over the sanitary control of the more important seaports to some of the great political Powers. The conditions present are fast becoming an international sanitary problem of the utmost gravity, and precedent is not wanting for interference with China with respect to sanitary administration. The European nations have found it necessary to unite in demanding of Turkey that certain sanitary reforms be carried out in connection with the Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca, and the constant menace from unsanitary Cuba was no small factor in bringing about the war with Spain."

RATIONAL POSSIBILITIES OF LIQUID AIR.

TIME was when, according to the boastful prophets of yellow journalism, liquid air was about to revolutionize industry and to accomplish for us all sorts of things, from cheap refrigeration to unlimited power-production. These boasts have gone the way of their kind, and it is now time to examine calmly into the achievements and the possibilities of this interesting substance. This is done in *Cassier's Magazine* (June) by Dr. Carl von Linde, one of the earliest workers in this field. Taking up, first, the possible use of liquid air as a refrigerant, Dr. Linde reminds us that its temperature is very much lower than any that we wish to use in ordinary refrigeration and that this lowness of temperature has been obtained by the expenditure of a considerable amount of energy. He says:

"Supposing that any one had to provide a well for obtaining surface-water from a depth of ten feet, it would be insane to sink a shaft down to three hundred feet, to let the water run from its surface-level down this pit, and then to raise it to a height of three hundred feet. But this exactly corresponds to the idea of persons recommending the use of liquid air as a substitute in all the refrigerating-machines of to-day. If we were to work our ice-factories, our cooling- and freezing-stores, and our other cooling-plants by liquid air, the requisite expenditure would be from thirty to fifty times greater than that of our modern refrigerating installations. . . . . .

"If there be found cases where the temperatures obtained by present cooling-machines are insufficient, and where we are compelled to descend down to the very low temperature of liquid air, then the large expenditure of work involved will not appear as being spent irrationally. Hitherto such a requirement has been felt only in scientific research laboratories. . . . . .

"Yet under certain conditions this agent may render excellent services for obtaining a local and limited cooling effect in a room. Let us picture to ourselves a sick-bed, a working-place, a writing-table, or also a dining-table, under circumstances rendering the atmosphere sultry and oppressive. There it is possible to create an exceedingly beneficial result by allowing comparatively small quantities of pure and cool air to descend slowly from a higher level. . . . . .

"Altho the resulting refrigeration is not sufficient to cool the entire chamber uniformly (for this a much greater quantity of liquid air would have to evaporate), yet within the area of the descending cool air-current the physiological action is very noticeable. . . . . .

"Similar smaller applications might be noticed. But it is evident that we can not to-day speak of liquid air as promising technical applications of great importance if there were no other properties of liquid air to consider beyond its low temperature. In this direction special weight must be attached to the circumstance that the two most important constituents of atmospheric air—nitrogen and oxygen—do not, during the evaporation of liquid air, remain in constant ratio to each other, but that the products of evaporation invariably contain more nitrogen and less oxygen than the evaporating liquid itself, and hence the latter will become the richer in oxygen the longer the evaporation continues. When, therefore, the products of evaporation corresponding to different periods are collected separately, gas mixtures of different constitution will result, and this has been actually made use of for obtaining chiefly gases rich in oxygen."

After describing the various processes by which he has been able to make use of this property, and telling how numerous obstacles have been met and overcome, so that we have at length a practicable method of obtaining an atmosphere very rich in oxygen, Dr. Linde goes on to say:

"The enrichment of the evaporating liquid air by oxygen has been employed also for producing explosives by soaking combustible substances (*e.g.*, paraffin oil and cork charcoal), filled into cartridges in the form of powder, in liquid air, and thus impregnating them with oxygen in a fashion making them explosive under the action of detonators. And, indeed, explosives of the highest power have resulted, but their extensive use in practise has been hitherto limited by the fact that during the time elapsing between their removal from the liquid air and their detonation there will evaporate from the cartridges a certain quantity of the liquid air, depending as to relative amount upon the shape of the cartridge and the length of the period named. Consequently, the matter is resolved into one dealing, not with a stable body, but with a very variable substance, and this reduces the certainty of the explosive action. We may, notwithstanding, assume that the unremitting efforts to produce cartridges suitable for certain conditions will be followed by favorable results.

"Lastly, we must notice the expectations dealing with the adaptation of liquid air for motor purposes. The position here is similar to that of employing liquid air for refrigerating purposes. If we cause liquid air to evaporate in a closed vessel we obtain a manifold volume of gases under high tension, which may, either directly or after combustion, be employed to drive engines. But this possibility has been invested with much too great an importance. When we consider that the mechanical work capable of being recovered from liquid air represents only a small fraction of the work indispensable to liquefy the air, then we shall be convinced that we can never speak of developing, by liquid air, motive power of an economical kind. But, as in refrigeration, cases may raise also here in which the question of economy will be of secondary consideration, while certain properties of liquid air may offer conclusive advantages. I refer, for instance, to submarine vessels and to conditions where it is of vital importance to reduce the weight of the motor to the utmost extent possible. In this connection I may mention the more or less successful experiments which have been made for automobile cars. And, indeed, efforts in this direction do not appear to be without possibility of success."

ANOTHER WIZARD ELEMENT.

ANOTHER of the radioactive group of metals on which experiments have been made recently is reported to possess properties even more remarkable in some respects than those of radium. This metal, polonium, was isolated several years ago by M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, and was named by them after Poland, the native land of the latter; but it has not been carefully studied until within a few months. Its peculiarities are thus described by *Electricity*, which takes its facts from a paper by Prof. W. Markwald, who exhibited a specimen of the metal at the recent Chemical Congress at Berlin:

"In a much higher degree even than radium it possesses the property of shining in the dark, and altho it is known that actual particles infinitesimally small are being shot out from it continually—a fact which is proved by magnetic experiments—this strange substance does not seem to exhaust itself nor to lose its luminous power with the passage of time. Here, therefore, is a hint, at least, of the future possibility of a constant and brilliant illuminant generated without heat or combustion.

"Polonium is more valuable than radium, and Professor Curie himself, who has a chemically pure specimen of radium not larger than a buckshot and weighing less than half a grain, would not sell it for $20,000. Strangely enough, the substance from which these precious grains of polonium are extracted is pitchblende, a

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sort of by-product found in Austria and heretofore regarded as valueless after it had been used for the extraction of uranium.

"It is from the cast-off material of a Bohemian mine operated by the Austrian Government that Mme. Curie and her husband are now obtaining their rich store of polonium. But as they were enterprising enough to obtain control of all of it that was in sight before others knew its rare possibilities, there is little polonium to be had, even in Europe, except through them, and practically none at all in America.

"At the meeting in Berlin, Professor Markwald exhibited a bit of polonium weighing $\frac{15}{100}$ of a grain which was produced from two tons of uranium at a cost of $75. He then proceeded to give a marvelous exhibition of the powers of his speck of polonium. It intercepted a strong current of electricity passing through the air from the generator to the receiver, the air ceasing to be a conductor for the flashes.

"The room was then darkened and pieces of barium, platinum, and zinc-blende placed near the polonium glowed with a bright, greenish light.

"There is no doubt that the discovery of polonium is a most valuable one, altho no one can say as yet how it can be adapted to practical use. . . . . .

"Scientists as yet understand too little of the marvelous properties of this new element to venture more than vague predictions of what spheres of future usefulness it may fill, but it is not improbable that it may be found to perform the present functions of the so-called Roentgen or *x*-rays far more powerfully and without the somewhat cumbrous apparatus now essential to their use."

CRUELTY IN PLANTS.

SEVERAL plants characterized as "cruel" are described by M. Virgile Brandicourt in *Cosmos*. M. Brandicourt does not stigmatize the so-called carnivorous plants by this title, evidently considerng that a plant, like a man, may legitimately slay what it needs for nourishment. The plants described here are specimens that do not make use of their prey and hence may be regarded as killing "for fun." Further investigation may, of course, relieve them from what we may hope is an undeserved stigma. For the present, however, to M. Brandicourt, at least, they are "cruel." The first of these vegetable monsters is an innocent-looking climbing plant called by botanists *Physianthus albens*. Says the writer:

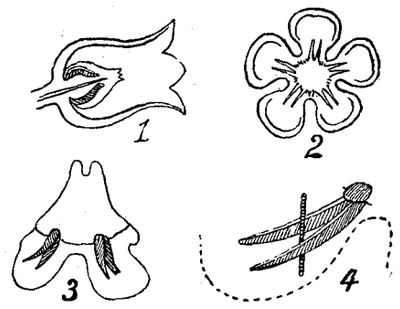
THE PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.

"It begins to flower in the month of August, about the middle of the summer, and it is scarcely in flower when the insects, attracted by its perfume, come in hosts to visit it. The innocent butterflies plunge their delicate probosces into the corolla, hoping to drink therein a delicious nectar, and the imprudent creatures often find themselves caught like mice in a trap.

"The plant . . . has a double ovule surrounded by stamens that, in the physianthus, are furnished with saw-like barbules; and these, soft at first, harden when the anthus mature. When a butterfly seeks to reach the nectary of the flower, its proboscis, sliding into a treacherous tube, becomes engaged with pincers that will not let it go.

"This cruel plant has no excuse for thus murdering insects. The butterfly that it catches by the proboscis and which it leaves to die of hunger is of no use to it in any way, and we can not say that the plant is insectivorous, as is the Venus fly-trap (*Dionœa*), for instance, or the sundew (*Drosera*).

"The visits of the insects, nevertheless, are not always useless to these plants, whose heavy pollen is not easily scattered. All the insects are not captured by the trap; some of the more vigorous escape, covered with pollen, with which they fertilize other plants.



PHYSIANTHUS IN DETAIL.

1. Longitudinal section of flower.
2. Cross section of flower.
3. Diagram of direction of the "jaws."
4. Proboscis of butterfly caught in the "jaws."

"Mr. Armstrong remarks that the plant, tho acclimated in Canada, is a native of Brazil, and that it is exposed to the attacks of more vigorous butterflies and of hummingbirds that break down the feeble barrier and carry away the pollen to other flowers.

"North America offers another example of a cruel plant. This is a thistle, the *Cnicus discolor*, which has been studied by Mr. Blatchley. It has on the inner face of the scales of its involucer a large gland secreting a viscous fluid, of which certain insects are very fond. The learned botanist, Gray, in his 'Flora,' notes these glands, whose presence or absence serves to determine the species; but he says nothing of the substance that they secrete.

"During the autumn of 1891 Mr. Blatchley was able to observe insects in considerable numbers collected on the scales of the involucre, evidently attracted by the secreted liquid. A more attentive examination enabled him to see that many of these insects were held captive, their legs fastened in the viscous fluid. These insects died in this position and were so dried that they fell in powder when they were touched.

"The naturalist once found eight beetles grouped at the base of a head of one of the thistles. Only one was stuck by the legs, but the others seemed unwell, as if they had been poisoned by the substance on which they had been feeding. They were in such a state of torpor that they allowed themselves to be caught without difficulty.

"The thistle-heads that received the most frequent visits of the insects were those whose flowers were withered and whose fruit had begun to ripen.

"We can not, any more than Mr. Blatchley, give an explanation of the use of these glands. Hidden thus in the scales of the involucre, they do not appear to serve, like the sticky hairs of certain species, to protect the plant from the attacks of injurious insects. On the other hand, the insects captured do not seem to serve to nourish the plant; the use of the glands is therefore unexplained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Method of Microscopical Observation.—A method whereby particles so small that they can not be seen with a microscope under ordinary circumstances may not only be detected but even measured has been devised by Professors Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, of Jena University. Says the Washington *Post* (June 14), abstracting an article from the *Annalen der Physik*:

"The method consists in a powerful artificial illumination of the particles to be observed. . . . The principle involved in this new method is well illustrated by the common phenomena of the 'visible sunbeam' in a darkened room, which is penetrated by a ray of light. Dust particles in the path of the ray, hitherto invisible, become visible when the eye of the observer is at right angles to the direction of the penetrating ray. Helmholtz, the greatest physicist living at the time the microscope now in use was perfected, declared the limit of microscopic perception to be one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch. This new instrument will make possible the study of bodies seven to ten times smaller.

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This instrument, aside from its value to the physicist in the further solution of the problem of the construction of matter, will probably enable the biologist to observe and isolate the germs of diseases not discovered hitherto and develop their antitoxin for the cure of the diseases they produce, as is now done successfully with diphtheria."

SALT FROM ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANTS.

A PROFITABLE use for the exhaust steam of electric-light plants in salt-producing regions is to heat pipes for the evaporation of brine. This is proposed by Alexander Dow in an article on "Salt as a By-Product," in *The Western Electrician*. Says Mr. Dow:

"A limited amount of salt is obtained by mining—running shafts and tunnels directly into the rock salt. There is an excellent demand for this class of salt, which, taken with the cost of production, maintains it at a good price. The more common method and the method that is used exclusively in the Ohio and Michigan field, is to pump water down to the salt vein, where it dissolves about one pound of salt to each three pounds of water, forming a twenty-five-per-cent. brine. This brine, returned by the pressure of the pumps through a separate pipe, is evaporated in open vats or vacuum-pans by contact with steam-pipes or steam-jackets. The building, equipped with vats (called grainers) and vacuum-pans, together with the pumps and other machinery required, is in common parlance called a salt-block.

"It is customary to use exhaust steam, when such is available, to heat the brine. This practise has led to the combination with the production of salt of other industries using steam power. In the State of Michigan the most frequent combination with the salt-block is a sawmill, this particular combination being so common that it is almost standard. A sawmill raises steam by burning its own refuse strips and sawdust; that is to say, fuel is produced in sufficient and sometimes in excessive quantities by the operations of the mill. Old lumbermen said, therefore, that their fuel cost them nothing, and when they, moreover, utilized their exhaust steam in a salt-block, the commercial result was exceedingly good, and many Michigan fortunes have been earned thereby. These sawmill salt-blocks have had possession of the salt market of the Upper Lakes for years, and they virtually still control it.

"In more than one instance an electric-light plant has been operated in combination with a salt-block and sawmill. I could name a dozen such electric-light plants in the State of Michigan. The electric-lighting load comes on at dark, when many sawmills shut down either partly or altogether. Salt evaporation is preferably, tho not necessarily, a continuous process, and the addition of the electric-lighting load is a step toward continuity."

Many electric-light plants use their exhaust steam for heating purposes, but Mr. Dow says his plan is much better, for the reason that it is less dependent on conditions of time and season. He writes:

"I can shut down my block the week before Christmas, and no one will complain. The men who work in the block will probably even be happy to take a holiday just then. But please shut your eyes and imagine the lovely row there would be if I undertook to shut off my steam-heat distribution that same week. Then I can run my salt-block all summer and ship my summer product up lake till navigation closes. I wish I could sell steam heat all summer. Also, the salt block will use what steam I give it at the times I give it, and will not want to be specially warmed up at six o'clock each winter morning; neither to have the heat turned on again for a Fourth of July celebration that has failed to make seasonable arrangements with the Weather Bureau."

A New Source of Silk.—A French colonial official, M. Théry, of the Madagascar forest department, has just published some interesting facts regarding a kind of caterpillar that builds silky nests in the forest of Ankeramadinka. The nests, he believes, will be a future source of silk of very fine quality. Says the *Revue Scientifique*:

"These caterpillars, whose species is yet undetermined, live in a kind of pocket fastened to the trees—long bags of dazzling white, spherical below and long and conical on top, about 40 cm. [16 in.] long. These pockets are made of silk, light, lustrous, very flexible, and very tenacious, much resembling that of the common silkworm. In each nest are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty caterpillars, which go out at night for food and pass the day in their retreat, for rest and digestion. . . . The inside of the nest is much soiled with excretions, which may injure the value of the silk; but perhaps a way may be found to clean it. . . . In any case, it is easy to separate the lower or soiled part from the upper part, which remains clean."

The collection, it is said, is not dangerous, the greatest difficulty arising from the fact that the nests are often very high up in the trees. The species appears to be very prolific, but its habitat is not extended; it has been hitherto met with only in this one forest. It may be possible, however, to carry the nests into other forests. Specimens have been sent to the colonial gardens at Nogent-sur-Marne, where the necessary experiments will be made. Only these can determine whether the silk has any value for the colony and for industry.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Foods, Digested and Undigested.—In response to a communication urging a diet of dry, hard bread, *The Hospital* has the following to say about digestible and indigestible foods. The writer of the letter just referred to, Mr. T. Thatcher, states that at the age of sixty-four he had walked forty miles in one day with no more sustenance than twopennyworth of "hard, dry brown-bread crusts"; while a holiday in which he ate the normal quantity of "good" food resulted in nightmare and subsequent depression. Says *The Hospital*:

"Naturally a man praises the food which agrees with him, but whether or not a crust of bread be as wholesome for others as it is for Mr. Thatcher, there is no doubt that this plea for food that demands some effort in the eating is not untimely in an age when everybody seems to want to have their digestion done for them. For some people, these predigested foods cause an absolute hunger dyspepsia. There is nothing in them to 'stay' the stomach, and the sufferer would probably be better, instead of trying to find something still more digestible, to put himself for a time on a diet of brown bread and haricot beans. Not that either of these is indigestible, tho some might think the latter was. It is indeed difficult of digestion, but when digested the food value is high. The really indigestible things are those which have little food value, and make the stomach work for no profit; but if it be worth the effort, a food that is difficult of digestion has a certain merit of its own, in that it exercises the organs of digestion. The gourmet dyspeptic who resented the simple strengthening fare we speak of might console himself with the thought that when his digestion was thus strengthened, he would be able to enjoy the pleasures of the table more than ever before; but if in the process of treatment he grew to enjoy the simplest foods, he would be none the loser."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE fluids appearing on the market as white inks are only white paints," says *The American Inventor*, "as a white solution can not be made. A paint suitable for use as an ink may be made by grinding zinc oxid very fine on a slab, with a little tragacanth mucilage, and then thinning to the required consistency to flow from the pen."

"SOME time ago," says *The American Inventor*, "Professor Darwin, of Cambridge, pointed out that if a star revolved on its axis with a certain velocity the star would tend to divide into two, and the form it would take before complete separation would be that of a dumbbell, or rather two pears joined top to top. This deduction was purely theoretical. During the past two years an examination of the light changes of some recently discovered variable stars reveals this very condition of things. For example, one star in the southern sky goes through a certain regular series of light changes in seven hours, indicating that the star is a twin system, the two bodies composing it being in contact. This dumbbell system revolves around the common center in seven hours. Then there is another variable star in the southern sky the light changes of which show that the two stars composing the system are no longer in contact. Separation has just taken place, the nexus between them is broken, and two worlds, full born, have started on that outward spiral which in the course of ages will carry them far from one another."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A SYMPOSIUM ON JOHN WESLEY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Secretary of State Hay, United States Senators, governors of States, and leading men in many fields have united in a symposium on John Wesley. The occasion that calls forth their appreciations of the founder of Methodism (published in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago) is, of course, the bicentennial anniversary of his birth. "To Americans," writes President Roosevelt, "the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley must have a peculiar interest, for it is in our own country that the great church which he founded has reached its largest development; and the wonderful growth of Methodism has taken place during the very period covered by our national life. The Methodist congregations played a peculiar part in the pioneer history of our country, and it would be hard to overestimate what we owe to the early circuit-riders, no less than to their successors." Secretary of State Hay writes, among other things: "If all mortal tongues were silent, John Wesley's all-sufficient eulogy was written in never-dying words thousands of years ago: 'They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.'" "John Wesley has had but one peer outside the apostolic college," declares Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. Speaker Cannon says: "In my judgment the influence exerted by John Wesley upon the religious, social, and industrial life of the world was and is second only to that exerted by Martin Luther." Senator Chauncey M. Depew writes: "I look upon the advent of Wesley into the missionary-field as the commencement of that effort on behalf of labor which has stricken the shackles from the slave, which has given dignity to the calling, which has uplifted the whole plane of humanity to the light and life and hope of to-day." United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, writes:

"That any one man, by the force of his personality, his executive ability, and the purity of his life, should be able to animate a movement, religious or social, so fraught with good to the human race as that great system known as Methodism, is in itself an evidence of the respect in which the Divine, choosing His subject, works through human instrumentality in the uplifting of humanity and the perfection of His purpose. I believe in the persistent, incessant working of the Supreme Power of the universe in nature (which includes humanity) toward 'that far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves.' In this thought resides the lesson to every man that he will do well to hold his mind open to the promptings of the Universal Spirit, that his life may exemplify the quality of divinity and become an inspiration to his fellow men."

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, says: "With one hand he revived decaying religious life and with the other he wrote over one hundred and twenty works, covering nearly every phase of literature from a tract on slavery to great works on biblical exposition, treatises on various branches of science, plain and excellent grammars of dead languages, histories civil and ecclesiastical, all rebutting the common notion that the founder of Methodism was only an enthusiast." United States Senator Frye, of Maine, declares:

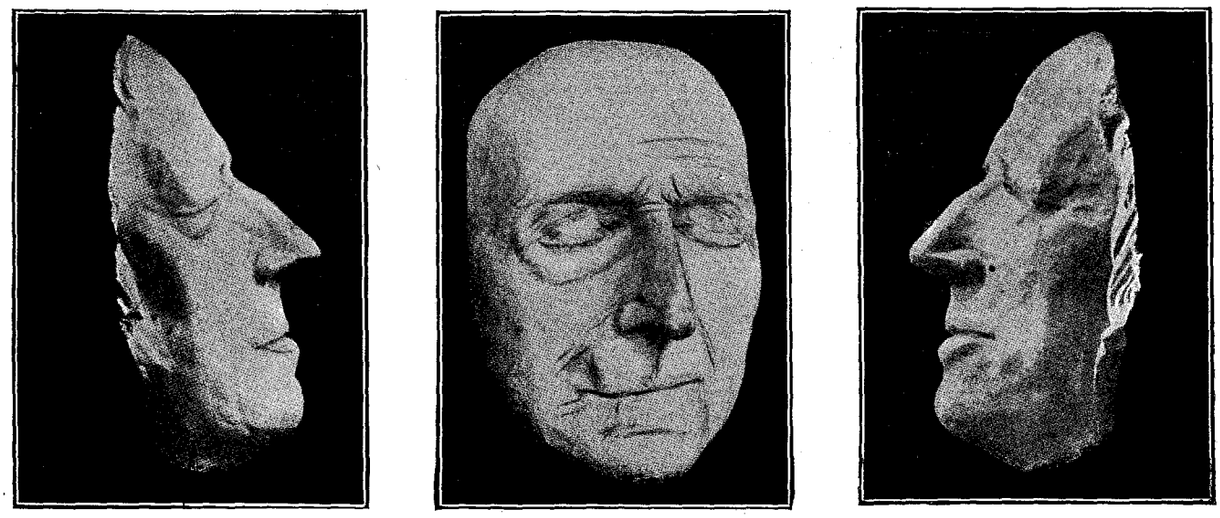
"The grand denomination of which this saintly and zealous man may well be called the founder is by no means the greatest result of the Methodist revival. It aroused the church from a lethargy which seemed tending toward paralysis and decay, and taught it a lesson which has not yet been forgotten—that its province embraces not only religious instruction and observance, but relief of the poor and profligate from physical suffering, ignorance, and social degradation. The splendid development of personal charitable and religious work which characterizes the church of this and the mother-country to-day is to a very large extent the outgrowth of the life work of John Wesley."

"Carlyle," W. T. Stead writes, "said that Shakespeare by his genius had unified the English-speaking world. . . . That which Shakespeare could not do, in that millions never read his works or see his plays, John Wesley has done much in effect. Among the influences which create a sense of unity among our English folk, that of John Wesley stands very nearly in the first rank." Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," says:

"What the world would have done without John Wesley I can not think. . . . We are told that Methodism girdles the earth. It does infinitely more than that; it lies close to the heart of mankind; it has stirred hopes and longings there that reach clear over into the beyond, into the blessed hereafter, and which no ritual or printed prayer can ever satisfy. That is the real life-work of the man who prayed that he might cease to work and live at the same time. God granted the wish of his heart. He will never cease to do either. A hundred years and more have passed since they laid him away in the chamber the name whereof is peace, 'to wake in the morning, singing,' and his spirit goes forth to-day strong and brave as ever to do His will to whose service he gave his earthly life. Truly John Wesley is numbered among God's saints."

From Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke comes the following estimate:

"From the lips of John Wesley there flowed into the arid and sterile theology of the eighteenth century a refreshing and fructifying influence. It was as if he had discovered and reopened



DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE DEATH-MASK OF JOHN WESLEY.
(Original in Drew Theological Seminary.)
Courtesy of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

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the spring of living water in the teaching of Jesus—the fountain of inward joy and peace in believing. Not by metaphysics, not by logic, but by the direct and simple contact of the human heart with divine goodness and truth incarnate in a Person; not by the force of reasoning, but by the straight appeal to the consciousness of sin and the power of trusting and loving God which man has not altogether lost; not by the array of philosophical proofs, but by the invitation to weary and perplexed spirits to yield themselves to the guidance of the Spirit of wisdom and love—by these means John Wesley became the instrument of a great revival of the pristine gladness and power of the religion of Christ."

Dr. Lyman Abbott notes that Wesley accepted much that Augustine had taught and Calvin had retained: "The fall, the consequent universal sinfulness of the race, and the purchased redemption by Jesus Christ as the only method for its restoration; but he denied that moral freedom was lost for the race in the fall. He affirmed that every man was free to accept the purchased redemption, and therefore was responsible for rejecting it." We quote further from Dr. Abbott:

"He denied, therefore, the particularism of Calvin, which confined the grace of God to the elect; he affirmed that God's grace was proffered to all men and might be accepted by all. Thus proffering the divine grace to all and insisting on the ability of every man to accept it, he offered the hope of eternal life to every individual and pressed home on every individual the responsibility for its rejection. Under his ministry sin was treated as primarily individual and salvation potentially universal, and conscience and hope were aroused at the same time. Christianity, which under Calvin had become a system of philosophy, became under Wesley once more a principle of life; the message of the church became again a gospel; the evangelism of the primitive churches was recreated; missions, revivals, and Sunday-schools were born. As a new system of doctrine preached by a new church organization, the influence of John Wesley extended far and wide, but it extended farther and wider by its interpenetration of the Calvinistic churches. Calvinists are no longer John Calvin Calvinists; that is, they no longer teach or believe that man lost his moral freedom in the fall, and that the probation was begun and ended for the race in the Garden of Eden. They teach, no less than Methodists, a universal hope and an individual responsibility. If the greatness of men is to be judged by the effect they have wrought, John Wesley must be counted among the few greatest religious reformers of the world."

THE COST OF CHRISTIANIZING THE WORLD.

IT takes $300,000,000 a year to "keep up the work of Christianizing our own land," says *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City, Mo.), while "fully $1,000,000,000" is annually absorbed in the Christianization of the whole world. "The money is almost wholly voluntary." Of the sum required for the United States alone, the same paper says:

"The sum of $31,000,000 was laid on the altar by Catholics, $26,000,000 by Methodists, $20,000,000 by Presbyterians, $14,000,000 by Episcopalians, $12,000,000 by Baptists, $750,000 by the Salvation Army. In addition to these expenditures noted above, there were also paid out, under church supervision, funds estimated as follows: for new buildings, $27,000,000; for hospitals, $28,000,000; for education, $21,000,000; and for Sunday-schools, $7,000,000.

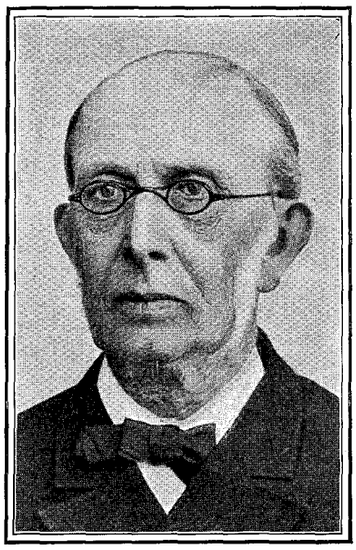
"The progress and wealth of church institutions in this country can be impressively illustrated by a single comparison. In 1800 there were 2,340 churches, valued at $1,500,000; to-day there are 178,481, valued at $724,971,372. These figures speak not of selfishness, but of the truest altruism, of philanthropy, and of the willingness to pay the price of enthroning Christ in the world."

Fifty years ago, we read further, the annual outlay for church purposes throughout the entire world was but half as much as it is to-day, or $500,000,000. The $1,000,000,000 of the present year, moreover, will be wholly inadequate in the years that are to follow, because "the resistless advance of Christianity is accompanied with an increasing cost," which can be met only by "the free-will offerings of men, women, and children." "This cost is in a sense the measure of the increasing determination of good people that Christ shall be enthroned king":

"The philosophy of the ages is the Christianizing of the world. That is the key to the evolution going on everywhere. Christianity is making its steady and resistless advance, now here, now there, now everywhere, like the rising waters of a universal tide. It explains the past achievements of the best in the race and inspires our hope for the future of the race. What will be, ultimately, will be well, because it will be Christlike."

HOW M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF "TOLERATES."

A DELIBERATE deception was practised upon the world in the translation of that portion of the Czar's manifesto relating to religious toleration, says Mr. R. E. C. Long, a noted student of Russian affairs, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "The reforming manifesto," we read, "so far from being a promise to extend religious liberties, is, correctly translated, a defiant declaration to Russia and to all the world that the Russian laws regarding religion are good enough for the empire and will under no circumstances be changed":



M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF,

Procurator of the Holy Synod in Russia, who is much criticized for his alleged religious intolerance.

"The phrase 'freedom of creed,' in fact, did not occur at all; and the passage in its negations is the most precise and unmistakable in the manifesto. That the Emperor, if he drew it at all, drew it in this form, is improbable; a more jesuitical intellect was needed to compile a paragraph which, without visible inconsistency, at once speaks of tolerance as a virtue, and declares that intolerance is the future policy of the state. . . . The meaning of the paragraph is perfectly plain to every one familiar with the machinery by which the Russian Church, under M. Pobiedonostzeff, persecutes its foes. It means that the present law is good enough for every one, and that the reports circulated last year in Russia, that M. Pobiedonostzeff was to be dismissed and the reign of tolerance inaugurated, are untrue. 'Undeviating observance' of existing laws may mean anything; it may mean that dissenters will be persecuted only according to law; it may even mean that the laws will be more rigorously enforced against them. The essence of religious persecution in Russia is its perfect legality. If persecution was carried on mainly by administrative acts in defiance of the law, the law's undeviating observance would imply relief. But so far from this being so, the law itself is the worst instrument of persecution. Trials of dissenters and converts go on in open court; they are reported in the newspapers; the accused are acquitted or sent to prison with a scrupulous observance of the law, and even in most cases, it must be assumed, a fair trial, for acquittals are numerous. To hint therefore at greater freedom, and to state specifically that the law will remain unchanged, is one of those contradictions which only a dozen ministers, each with his own amendment, could be capable of."

The writer we are quoting thinks that probably the best proof of the uncertainty of the religious promise is the fact that no two

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well-informed persons agree as to its effect upon M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod. We quote once more:

"The writer was assured on authority intimately in touch with him that M. Pobiedonostzeff was so disgusted that he threatened another retirement. Now M. Pobiedonostzeff's views upon 'freedom of creed' admit of no doubt, and, this being so, the fact that his view of the manifesto is unknown is the best evidence of the reasoned ambiguity of the religious clause. The fact is that freedom of creed would be impossible under M. Pobiedonostzeff, as freedom of trade under M. Witte. It is M. Pobiedonostzeff's particular virtue to persecute from reasoned fanaticism; and for such there is no cure. In his study he professes to believe the Christian faith; in his bureau on the Senate Square he persecutes anything smacking of Christianity, but will tolerate infidelity and even blasphemy. He once—in his study—asked the writer his views on a particular question, and on getting an unsatisfactory reply, his wizened face contorted with terror as if the unnamable IT in Schiller's ballad had come floundering out of the Neva. But at his ministry, M. Pobiedonostzeff neither believes in God nor will he allow any one else to do so. Preferring infidelity to faith, and blasphemous hypocrisy to honest zeal, he rejoices over the sneering annual Sacrament of State officials; but if any peasant, led to deeds by faith, should attempt to establish, even within the limits of the civil law, the kingdom of Christ upon earth, the prison, Siberia, or the Caucasus is his inevitable doom. Nothing indeed incites the Procurator to persecution so much as to see a single head raised by real faith over the unleavened mass of bestial, unreasoning obedience.

"The religious clause may therefore be taken as one of the armed men in the Emperor's wooden horse."

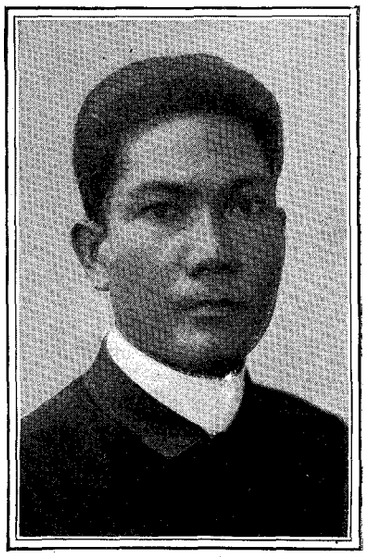
A RELIGIOUS LEADER OF THE FILIPINOS.

GREGORIO AGLIPAY, a native, is the most important factor in the religious situation in the Philippine Islands, according to *The Interior* (Chicago). Upon the future of the movement headed by this Filipino depends, to a large extent, the success or failure of all efforts to Christianize those elements in the population of the archipelago which have never been brought under the influence of the church or which are now refractory to that influence. Of the man and his career, *The Interior* says:

"Gregorio Aglipay, the 'Archbishop' of the 'Independent Catholic Church' in the Philippines, is a good illustration of the instability and ignorance of even the most intelligent natives. He is now forty-three years of age, having been born in the islands and educated for the Roman priesthood in Manila. He was ordained on the 1st of January thirteen years ago. He was in full favor with the Spanish authorities at the time of the outbreak against Spain; and at the time of Dewey's attack upon Manila the Spanish priests sent him to the camps of the Tagalog insurgents to negotiate a union of the native and Spanish military forces against the Americans. As a reward for his services, he was put in charge of the episcopal functions of a Spanish bishop at that time in the hands of the Aguinaldo party. But with the victory of the Americans it seemed best to repudiate Aglipay, and he was excommunicated on the ground of having been too friendly toward the Tagalogs. Like the unjust steward in the parable, Aglipay concluded he would make friends of the Americans himself; and he accordingly invited to a secret council the leaders of the American missions in Manila. At this conference he coolly proposed that all the Protestant denominations 'join' him, assuring the workers from America that he could soon swing the natives into line. As his own motto was 'Anything to beat Rome,' he appears to have thought the American Protestants were actuated by no higher motives. Receiving no encouragement from the men whose conceptions he was at a loss to understand, he started a church all by himself, electing himself bishop, ordaining himself and celebrating mass in the street. Presently the people of certain parishes, whence the priests had fled, invited him to celebrate mass in their deserted edifices. The people claimed the churches upon the ground that they built them, and that the priests had abandoned them. Aglipay now asserts his right to them on the invitation of the people. Governor Taft has told the parties to this dispute that it must be settled not by the force of arms, as they wished to do, but in the courts, as would be done in America."

The same paper assures its readers that "city after city and province after province have declared ecclesiastically for Aglipay," and that "whatever may be the immediate outcome, it is certain the Aglipay movement has weakened the hold of Romanism upon a large part of the native population, and that they will never again submit to the absolute dominance of the Roman Church as they have submitted in the past."

Grave doubts of the spiritual value of Aglipay's movement are entertained by Rev. J. L. M'Laughlin, a Methodist clergyman and the editor of *The Philippine Christian Advocate* (Manila). This observer states in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati):



GREGORIO AGLIPAY,
Head of the Independent Catholic Church in the Philippines, and said to be negotiating with Rome.

"Father Aglipay was appointed head of the state church under the Aguinaldo Government, and laid broad plans for a Filipino Church. When that Government was overthrown, he was promptly excommunicated by the archbishop of Manila, but promptly retaliated by claiming his title of bishop, to which he had been appointed, but never ordained. For three years he worked quietly and secretly, going from one end of the archipelago to the other, fomenting the revolution that took head last September, when he openly denounced the Roman Church, and, followed by some one hundred and fifty other priests, set up the standard of the Filipino Independent Church. In this movement no new doctrine was promulgated nor system of government established. It was simply a natural outbreak of the Filipino mind against authority. The native priests were appointed bishops, and they, in turn, ordained Aglipay archbishop. The nature of the movement found ready material in the natural heat of the native mind, and it has now spread to the uttermost parts of the archipelago. 'Archbishop' Aglipay now claims 3,000,000 followers, and, judging from the localities where we are personally acquainted with the conditions, we are very ready to believe his estimate to be too conservative. The schism is purely insurrectionary in that it is not prompted by the least desire for spiritual improvement, and what it will ultimately amount to is altogether uncertain as yet. There is a general fear that it will go to pieces of its own magnitude and inherent weaknesses. Gregorio Aglipay possesses a strange influence. He is a man of considerable ability, but lacks power as an organizer."

The Roman Catholic papers of the country are not in agreement as to the importance of the Aglipay movement. Some of them think it is serious and a menace to the Roman Catholic denomination, their impression being based upon a statement made by a well-known member of the priesthood during the recent meeting of prelates in Washington. But there are various Roman Catholic journals which do not attach great weight to such views, among them *The Catholic Transcript* (Hartford), which says:

"Schism does not thrive in the tropics. Aglipay is finding it out and so are his deluded followers. The advent of Monsignor Guidi has been the occasion of much protesting of Catholic loyalty, and the schismatic clientèle of Aglipay, summoned to the bar of public opinion, vanishes like a guilty thing on a hasty summons."

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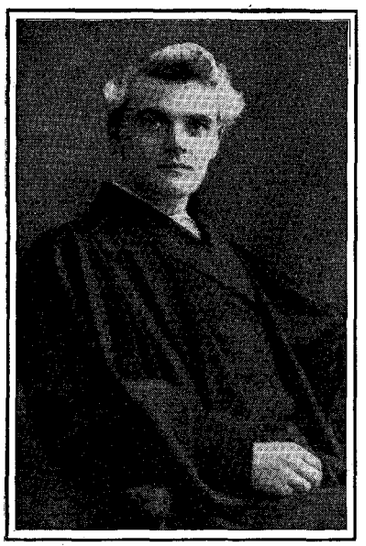
OUTLOOK FOR A CHRISTIAN REVIVAL.

THE successor to Dr. Joseph Parker, Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, who has recently come from England on a visit to this country, takes issue with the persons who maintain that the day of religious enthusiasm is past and gone, that men are becoming increasingly secular in interest and outlook, and that faith has given way before the light of reason. "This opinion is freely expressed, both in the study and in the street," he admits, writing in *The British Weekly* (London), but he declares that the facts are against it and that all signs point to a revival of Christian zeal, fervor, and power. He thus puts the matter:

"There is, to begin with, a somewhat different mood observable in the younger ministry of the evangelical churches. The intellectual sermon *per se*, itself a reaction against an unintellectual type of Gospel preaching, is giving way to a more spiritual form of address which, without ceasing to be thoughtful, appeals to the spiritual instincts of the hearer and quickens the moral sense. Another sign is to be found in the attitude of the hearers themselves. With comparatively few exceptions, congregations do not ask either for scientific lectures or literary theses in the place of sermons. They do not seek ornate and pompous discourses on the one hand, or conventional platitudes on the other; but they hunger for something strong, and deep, and true, suggestive of heaven and holiness and the living, loving Christ. The more direct and simple the style, and the more rich and real the spiritual experience of the preacher, the more the people welcome the message. They crave the note of certainty."



REV. REGINALD J. CAMPBELL,

Who at the age of 34, has become Dr. Joseph Parker's successor and who is now visiting America.

"We have had our period of criticism, analysis, and sweeping demolitions," Mr. Campbell continues, while "science has had her say" and has revised her utterances; and now "Biblical criticism has, in some instances, reached the reduction to absurdity stage":

"The fashionable mental mood has been, and perhaps is still, agnosticism. We even hear a shout of triumph from the side of those unaccountable people who desire to see religion discredited. But the shout is itself an indication in favor of the recrudescence of faith. . . . But always in the history of Christendom, at the very moment when revealed religion has been declared to be dead and buried, God's prophets have arisen and bidden the dry bones live. History will repeat itself once more. Human nature can never long rest in a pessimism. Whensoever the spiritual faculty has, for any lengthened period, been repressed or obscured, it has always reasserted itself even to extravagance. Is it not the case at this very moment? The hearing obtained by Dowieism, Christian Science, and such like, is an evidence of this and a tacit rebuke against our feeble ways of setting forth the unsearchable riches of Christ."

The prayer-circles, we are assured, "that are springing up in all directions" are things from which much may be expected, because they have "the avowed object of waiting upon God for a revival of His work." There is some speculation as to the form which such revival may take when it comes:

"Some people say it will be mainly ethical, and less emotional than most previous religious movements have been. Others believe it will take the form of a quickened interest in social justice, a great awakening on the part of the churches in favor of the poor, the unprivileged, and the oppressed. No doubt there is truth in all these suppositions, but, if we refer to history once more, we learn the lesson that all Christian revivals have begun in the reawakening of devotion to Christ, the Savior and Lord. We may call this emotion, if we please, but it has taken precedence of all ethical enthusiasms and social readjustments; in fact, made them possible. Such was the revival of Francis, of Luther, of Wesley, of Moody."

HEARING CONFESSION OVER THE TELEPHONE.

A ROMAN Catholic priest "had brought into play all manner of artifice that might secure him an entrance into the house of a Freemason, whose wife, Mary, lay grievously ill," so we read in a Roman Catholic magazine, *The Homiletic Monthly and Catechist* (New York). The priest's attempts to get into the Freemason's house, we read further, were "all in vain." He "was on the point of despairing," when he found that there was a telephone in the house. "Through the assistance of a servant," the priest "was enabled to obtain communication with the sick woman, and, having heard her confession over the 'phone, gave her conditional absolution." Now the question is raised, did the priest "act prudently"? The answer given by *The Homiletic Monthly and Catechist* is in the negative. "Before all else," it declares, "the penitent must be truly present to the confessor, for an absent person can never be absolved." The theologians "have always taught that the penitent should present himself before the confessor as does the criminal before the judge," and have always demanded that "the penitent be present to the confessor." This presence, our authority asserts, "is certainly not had through the telephone." We quote further:

"In this matter we must have recourse to science. What does she say? Her verdict is that we do not hear the human voice, but only a physical reproduction, or, rather, a physical effect of the voice. After a long struggle we may get her to admit that perhaps the human voice is heard, but more than this is required to produce a slight probability of moral presence, for a slight probability is a true probability, and, consequently, demands one good, solid motive. A slight probability is so called not because it has for its foundation a slight motive, but because it is of a lower grade of a true probability. We hold, then, that a slight probability is not had in this case, and still a slight probability is necessary, even in a case of extreme necessity, for the licit administration of the sacraments. Because of these reasons, we conclude that the presence, necessary for the validity of the absolution, is not obtained through the means of communication called the telephone, and consequently that Paul [the priest] in this case acted imprudently."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"WOULD not the cross in its Christian significance as referring to the martyr-death of Christ be glaringly out of place on the bosom of a belle at a ball?" asks *The Open Court* (Chicago). "Yet how often is the cross used under similar circumstances, and no one sees any incongruity in it?"

"SELF is the center of the brute. The unself is the center of man." So Edwin Markham in *The Arena* (Boston). "Man must find the center and live by it, or make utter failure of his life, altho he may build cities and rule kingdoms. And no man fails who devotes his life to human welfare."

"THE General Synod of the Reformed Church in America evidently believes that theory should conform to fact," notes *The Independent* (New York). "It has had the courage to strike from the bride's response in the marriage service the hateful word 'obey,' and we presume it will proceed to expunge from the New Testament the invidious command of St. Paul: 'Wives, submit yourselves unto you own husband.'"

"RELIGION has, so to speak, gone to pieces" *The Pilot* (London) quotes the late Father Dolling as having said. "There is no opposition; we do not care enough to oppose. God is not in any of our thoughts; we do not even fear Him. We face death with perfect composure, for we have nothing to give up and nothing to look forward to. Heaven has no attraction, because we should be out of place there. And Hell has no terrors."

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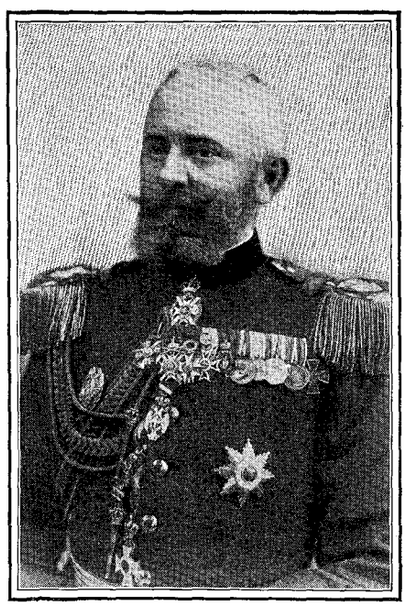
FOREIGN TOPICS.

SERVIA AND THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

IT is not easy to determine from European press comment the effect of the massacre of the late sovereigns of Servia upon the problem of the Balkans. It is a "merely local effervescence of Balkan anarchy," according to the London *Standard*, whereas the London *Pilot*, a well-informed weekly, thinks "the wholesale slaughter at the Konak of Belgrade adds yet another danger to the Balkan question," and we find that able authority on Servian affairs, Herbert Vivian, predicting grave complications from the direction of Montenegro. The Prince of Montenegro, writes Mr. Vivian in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), had hoped for the recognition of his son Mirko as heir to the throne of Servia. We quote:

"Several months ago the writer of these lines called attention in *The Westminster Gazette* to the intrigues carried on by the Montenegrin Prince Nicolas with the object of ultimately uniting his own dominions with Servia. This, the ill-fated Queen Draga being childless, with no prospect of offspring, he proposed to effect by the marriage of his favorite son, Prince Mirko, with the daughter of a certain Colonel Constantinovitch, a connection of the Servian Obrenovitch dynasty. In these circumstances Prince Nicolas made application to the late King Alexander for the royal sanction to the match; but King Alexander replied haughtily that the matter did not concern him, for the Constantinovitch family did not belong to the royal house and was not even of Servian nationality. Briefly, Colonel Constantinovitch was merely a relative of the Russian Queen Nathalie, Alexander's ill-used mother."



COL. ALEXANDER MASCHIN,

Accused of having fired the shot that killed Queen Draga. Now a member of the Servian ministry.

This authority also gives us the information that both Alexander and Draga were maligned by the press of the world, owing to the fact that Servian information had to come through poisoned Austrian sources. "The only malcontents were a few ladies who were jealous of Queen Draga because they thought themselves more suitable to share a throne; a few officers who thought themselves entitled to more speedy promotion; and a few professional politicians who coveted office." Here is a view of the royal character that has a different tone from much hitherto published:

"King Alexander has been persistently described as a weak, peevish youth who did not know his own mind, ugly and uncouth in appearance, almost a debauchee. Queen Draga has been interpreted to us as ill-born, old, and (what does not always follow) perhaps no better than she should be. Now, whatever the King was, no one who ever saw him could question his strength of character. The only symptoms of unpopularity ever discernible were aroused by his unflinching zeal to carry through whatever policy he deemed best for the nation. He was a party leader as well as a monarch, and he was convinced that his policy alone could assure the national salvation. He may have been wrong, but that is no excuse for his assassination. In any case I will stake my soul that he was sincere. His honesty is surely indorsed by his refusal to countenance criminal conspiracies in Macedonia. If Prince Ferdinand had been equally firm, he might have been less prosperous and popular, but he would have secured supererogatory satisfaction from his conscience. Queen Draga was descended from a hero of the war of independence, and ranked with the best Servian aristocracy. Her first husband treated her badly, and she passed through a time of tribulation when she had to earn her own living after his death. Her unfailing good-humor, her wit, her beauty, and her charm conquered all hearts. Soonest of all, they conquered that of the King, who was content to quarrel with his parents, to risk estrangement with his subjects, and to place himself at variance with all Europe for her sake. Their devotion was pathetic and inspiring."

There is very little trace of such a view in the press of continental Europe. We read in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"There is no question, to speak plainly, of ascertaining just what we should conclude with reference to the events marking the carrying out of the military conspiracy, especially the putting to death of the King and Queen. On this point it is natural that great uncertainty should still prevail. The conspirators, who were able to conceal their designs so well, may have some motive (to lessen the horror of their crime) for not making known what occurred in the interior of the palace during the night of the tragedy. On the other hand, it is well known that popular emotion in such cases gives birth to contradictory versions that become involved one with another. Many newspaper correspondents, more eager to purvey sensational news than fact, have no scruples about spreading more or less romantic stories or dramatic tales, according to the character of the journal they serve. However, all this is a matter of no great political importance. Whether the King was put to death after refusing to sign an abdication or whether such a demand was not made of him at all; whether the resistance of the victims was more or less fierce, or whether the number of their assailants was more or less numerous; whether they fell in this or that part of the palace—these things are of secondary importance. It is not even necessary to know just who were the ministers, in addition to General Zinzar Markovitch, president of the Council, who were put to death. . . . From the international point of view, the problem presents itself in a double aspect: the ultimate recognition of the new King by the Powers, and the attitude they will be called upon to adopt toward him should he take a position compromising to the peace of the Balkans for the sake of pleasing his people. In view of the horrible circumstances that marked the opening of the new reign, it is natural for the Powers to feel some reluctance at seeming to sanction the massacre at Belgrade. However, it may be that their attitude will depend upon the recognition given the new monarch by the Servians themselves. It should be noted on this head that the *Fremdenblatt*, official organ of the Vienna Government, portends the recognition of Peter Karageorgevitch by Austria-Hungary. In any event it is important that the Russo-Austrian understanding should show more efficiency than ever either in anticipating trouble in Servia or in providing for the possibility that the new King, by seeking foreign support, may evince ambitions perilous to the peace of the near East."

Such great importance has been attached to the utterance of the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which speaks with authority on the subject of Austro-Hungarian policy, that it is well to reproduce it, thus:

"The Karageorgevitch dynasty, which, it would seem, is called upon to rule in Servia, should, above all, work for the moral regeneration of the country. . . . In the present circumstances it may be regarded as a reassuring thing that Peter Karageorgevitch is a man in a position to put a prompt end to the interregnum so bloodily inaugurated and to give the disturbed people the foundation of a new existence, assuring them order and peace. The Obrenovitch dynasty having been extinguished by

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the crime at Belgrade, we have no reason to raise objections to the natural solution of the question confronting Servia. That would not only be in contradiction to our traditional policy in matters concerning our Balkan frontier, but in our external relations with the dynasty of Karageorgevitch there has been nothing to justify any opposition to it. On the contrary, history shows that the members of the house of Karageorgevitch have always maintained the best relations with Austro-Hungarian elements. We only wish that Servia may attain better conditions and enjoy a happy future."

This announcement has been interpreted in Germany as an indorsement of the existing state of things by Austria-Hungary and as a sort of pledge that the Hapsburg monarchy will act with Russia in confining the disturbance within present limits and in preventing further Balkan complications. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which speaks with a certain authority on German foreign policy, says:

"It is fortunate that the general political situation is such that as an outcome of the understanding between Russia and Austria-Hungary there is no reason to fear the spread of the Servian complication to the last-named country. From a personal point of view the dreadful event will, to all appearance, retain its locally Servian character. The Powers which are concerned only secondarily in the event transpiring in the Balkans will await patiently to see what turn affairs will take."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says murders of princes are part of the usual order of events in Servia, "and there is no need on this occasion to feel alarm at what is in the order of things, even if, as is likely, the list of surprises does not come to an end with the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch to the throne." The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) says: "The Prince of Montenegro, in his volume of published verse, toys with the hope of a Servian kingdom, with his ties of kindred to Karageorgevitch on the one hand and to the King of Italy on the other. We must, therefore, hope that the concord between Austria-Hungary and Russia will be maintained, since it is the best guarantee of European peace." The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) is given to understand that in German political circles the situation is regarded with pessimism and it is feared that complications may in the near future force Austria to intervene. The absorption in the Balkan aspect of the matter has permitted the individuals forming the new Servian ministry to escape with comparatively little notice. "One, Avakumovitch," is the way the London *Times*, for instance, refers to the Premier now conducting the government of Servia. The Paris *Temps* tells us that he is a native of Belgrade and his age is about sixty, and says of his career:

"He pursued his studies in Germany and in France and then returned to Servia, prosecuting his legal studies until he was admitted to practise in the highest court. He is one of the best criminal lawyers and the most eminent juris-consult in his native land. He has on more than one occasion been in the ministry and even at the head of it. He was at the head of the Government in April, 1893, when the late King Alexander accomplished his stroke of state by proclaiming himself of age. Thereupon he fell from power, but M. Avakumovitch duly attained the position of leader of the opposition; but his party was for some years split into fragments, one known as court liberals and the other as independent liberals. M. Avakumovitch put himself at the head of the independents, and at the session of the last Skuptchina he was the leader of the anti-Government party."

The individual who has attracted most personal attention is undoubtedly the Minister of Public Works, Colonel Maschin, brother-in-law of the late Queen, her first husband having been his brother. This person is said in one account to have shot Draga dead after taunting her with her past. "What a humiliation for that woman!" exclaims the London *News*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CANADA.

CANADA is the British colony which has best served Mr. Chamberlain's purpose in illustrating the alleged need of a preferential tariff. In his speeches, Germany has been represented as an economic foe that has retaliated upon the Dominion because the latter has given the United Kingdom certain tariff preferences; and under her present free-trade system, so Mr. Chamberlain argued, England can not meet this retaliation nor reciprocate Canada's preferential favors. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) now impeaches the soundness of this entire view of the situation. He states Mr. Chamberlain's view as follows: "Germany, we are told, has treated us very badly. She has taken hostile notice of these preferential arrangements. She has penalized Canada to the extent of a very large additional duty. She refuses to recognize Canada as part of our empire. She is not only punishing Canada, but she is also threatening South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Indeed, as an enemy of this country it is now permissible to talk of her in the same breath with the slayers of Gordon." *The Westminster Gazette* writer then asks: "What truth is there in this presentment of the German peril? The public will be surprised to learn that, except by a forced and highly controversial construction of the facts, it has no foundation at all. Ministers have deluded themselves and the country by a series of wild inferences which have grown much in the same way as Peregrine Pickle's three black crows." We quote further:

"As a matter of fact, the question of the integrity of our empire has nothing whatever to do with the question. The issue is simply one of fact and public law. It was urged upon Germany that tariff arrangements between Great Britain and her colonies were matters of family compact with which outside nations had nothing to do. Mr. Chamberlain even went so far as to compare the British empire with the German federation, and Lord Strathcona urged that Canada was on the same footing as the French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies, in which preferences were given to imports from the metropolitan countries without any objections from Germany. The reply of Germany to these representations was not unconciliatory. She pointed out that the German federation was an economic unit, and that the French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies were all provinces of their respective mother-countries, and were subject to treaties negotiated with those mother-countries without their consent. Could Lord Salisbury say that the British empire was a similar unit for tariff purposes? If he could, Germany would accept the assurance and in due course would send commissioners to London to negotiate a commercial treaty based upon it. In default of such an assurance, all she had before her was the statement of Lord Salisbury himself in his despatch denouncing the treaty of 1865, 'that for many years past the British self-governing colonies have enjoyed complete tariff autonomy, and that in all recent commercial treaties concluded by Great Britain it has been customary to insert an article empowering the self-governing colonies to adhere or not, at will.' This clearly indicated that Canada was not quite in the same position as a German federal state or a French colony. Moreover, the autonomous status of Canada in tariff matters was fixed by the commercial treaty concluded by Sir Charles Tupper on her behalf with France in 1893, and ratified by 'her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.' In these circumstances it was impossible to regard Canada as other than a tariff unit for treaty purposes, and consequently as a country to whom Germany was bound to apply her autonomous tariff in the absence of a commercial treaty. To say with Mr. Balfour that this was tantamount to a declaration that 'Canada is not a part of the British empire' is nonsense. It would be far more accurate to say that it was a recognition of the large powers Great Britain is proud of having granted to her colonies without thereby weakening the integrity of her empire."

This view of the complication between Germany and Canada is warmly welcomed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). "The imperial Government has acted correctly," it asserts. "Indeed, in

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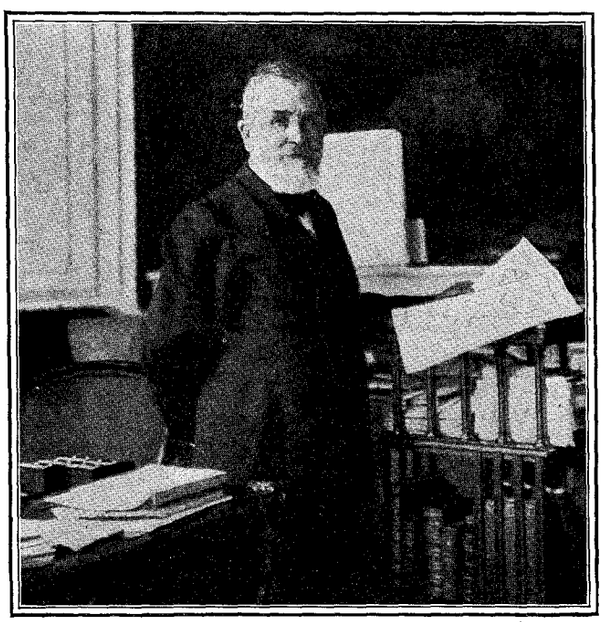
the present state of German law and of international treaty rights, it could act in no other way whatever":

"If Chamberlain wishes to imitate the German tariff union of former days, it is essential that free trade prevail between the component elements of the British empire—a thing which the British colonies with their growing industries would not desire at all. Such a tariff union of Greater Britain, if effected, might conclude reciprocity treaties with foreign Powers without depriving the colonies of the benefit of the most-favored-nation clause. At present opinion in England has not gone so far as this, and there is no justification at all for the criticism of Germany's attitude toward Canada, which has for five years past been admittedly correct. . . . Fundamentally this issue is not really one affecting Canada, which is of no great consequence to the German empire. We really are having our first collision with Greater Britain tariff ambitions and with the practical effort to realize them. As Germany happens to be alone in confronting Canada, it might be well to look beyond the present and await a second collision with Greater Britain's tariff ambitions, as a result of which other non-British states will be affected. If the new British-South African tariff union follows the Canadian precedent, Germany will not stand alone in adopting defensive measures, but will have all other non-British states at her side. In fact, Germany would not be called upon to take the lead in resisting the Greater Britain tariff union. The North American union, with its commercial interests, is chiefly concerned in maintaining the open door in South Africa."

What will be done about it at Berlin? asks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). It conjectures that the German Government will not care to go to extremes:

"The attitude of the German newspapers varies according to the economic views they represent. The protectionist Agrarians make a loud outcry at what they term Canadian provocation. . . . Quite different is the attitude of the Liberal and free-trade papers. They admit the justification and even the timeliness of severe measures against Canada. But they do not wish them to be over-rigorous, for they understand that one of their own principles is involved. They also are aware that a tariff war would be more injurious to Germany than to Canada, since the latter exports little to Germany while constituting a desirable outlet for German products. Besides all this, the Germans seem to fear that a tariff war such as the Agrarians are anxious to declare would only favor the cause of British imperial union."



PRESIDENT LOUBET.

His coming visit to Edward VII. in London, according to the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), "may shape anew the politics of the world in continental Europe."

The Canadian press ridicules the claim of the German Government that its attitude is "correct," and there is a disposition to regard the United States as an interested party with Germany in the maintenance of the British empire in its present condition. Thus *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto):

"Germany and the United States are particularly vociferous in their desire that John Bull shall not impoverish himself by abandoning free trade. Nothing but pure, unadulterated love for the great ideal of free trade, which they will never adopt, and a desire to promote the welfare of John Bull, whose commercial throat they would be willing to cut, animates Emperor William and Uncle Sam."

The Ottawa *Journal* thinks "there is probably not a free-trader in Canada who is not cheerfully prepared to accede to a considerable tariff against foreign goods if it be accompanied by a material and real preference to goods from Britain and our sister colonies." To which *The Citizen* (Ottawa) adds:

"The only journals in this country that have endeavored to throw cold water on the inter-imperial trade policy so far have been the radical free-trade organs, and very few of these have refrained from at least a covert deprecation of the Chamberlain movement even while the details of the proposal are not yet definitely outlined. The leader of the Conservative party has warmly and promptly approved of the principle of the movement, even as Sir Gordon Sprigg has done, but so far the [Liberal] government of the Dominion has been silent on the great question of the hour."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE visit which the President of the French republic is about to make to the King of England in London "is a political event of great importance, and one can not refrain from awaiting it with the liveliest interest," observes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the great Liberal organ of the continent of Europe, noted for its friendliness to France, its anti-clericalism, and its opposition to the world policy of William II. This organ proceeds:

"The entire British people understand that the hour has come for them to seek solid friendship in Europe upon which they may rely in a critical hour, and no friendship could be more valuable to them than that of France, that great, generous, and peaceful nation whose moral influence in the world is so considerable and which has no other interest than that of working for its own prosperity without antagonizing in any respect the ambitions of other great Powers. We have already stated our opinion more than once that closer friendship between France and Great Britain is highly desirable, for the reason that it would be the best guarantee of general peace that could be wished. For the past ten years a conflict between Great Britain and France has been dreaded, the aims of these two Powers having been deemed at odds in certain great world questions. The cordial relations now existing between London and Paris prove that there is a way to reconcile matters, of ascertaining precisely what are the intentions of both parties in interest, and if an arbitration agreement can be arrived at between Great Britain and France it is evident that all threats of conflict between the two nations will be permanently eliminated."

It is therefore the duty of all to further a Franco-British understanding, adds the Belgian paper, and to lend to the visit of M. Loubet to London all the prestige possible:

"The attitude of the people of France during King Edward's recent stay there shows that the Nationalist element, which formerly manifested its hatred for Great Britain, has been reduced to impotence and that the agitation finds no echo in the nation. . . . . .

"These professional patriots, whose love for their country is so remarkable that they wish to isolate it completely, want revenge for Fashoda as they formerly insisted that, cost what it might, revenge must be had for 1870 by retaking Alsace-Lorraine.

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French political circles have fortunately been able to withstand this evil tendency, and scarcely five years after Fashoda they have so wonderfully improved the relations between the two Governments that the English people approve without reserve any action which France may wish to take against the Moroccans to punish them for their attack upon the Algerian governor-general at Figuig—an action which may have far-reaching consequences for both France and Morocco. Here we see the first practical result of the Anglo-French reconciliation, a result which would have been out of the question if the old animosities had been persistently maintained. These animosities dated from a time when France and Great Britain seemed fated to find themselves ever in opposition. This is no longer the case, now that the nations in question aim above all at the protection of their economic interests, and it is a great step forward for the new policy to have relations established between London and Paris which denote perfect cordiality and mutual confidence. The credit for it all belongs chiefly to M. Delcassé [French Minister of Foreign Affairs], who has manifested in every crisis the tact and the prudence which denote a true statesman."

The more important organs of opinion in Paris comment upon the coming visit in a spirit which bears out what the Belgian paper says. Thus we have the *Temps* asserting that the French people are desirous of arriving at a perfect understanding with Great Britain consistently with the maintenance of the alliance with Russia, "the keystone of the policy of France"; and the *Journal des Débats* declares that while Russia is the first friend of France and France is the ally of Russia, it is possible at the same time to cultivate friendship in other parts of the world. The *Gaulois* says that the French ambassador in London should have the credit of bringing about the present friendliness of feeling. "The new policy is one of no more misunderstandings," it declares; "this is a happy idea." The comment of the London press seems more or less perfunctory, altho it reflects the utmost amity. By far the most important utterance dealing with the whole topic appears in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), being from the pen of that anonymous authority on world politics who signs himself "Calchas." Says he:

"At the present stage, Anglo-French affairs are a field of unlimited promise and of unlimited uncertainty. In the mind of any competent politician, the notion that a rapprochement between London and Paris might possibly weaken the connection between Paris and St. Petersburg could have had no existence for a moment. But if any intelligence were so incorrigibly insular as to entertain it, the perfect judgment with which our neighbors received the King must have dissipated the illusion once for all. France is prepared to make friendship with England her second interest. But the unshaken maintenance of the alliance with Russia will continue to be made under all circumstances at present calculable her first interest. Her genuine wish is to see both interests permanently harmonized, but if she must choose, even with a sigh, she will unhesitatingly sacrifice the former to the latter. . . . Were our understanding with the Quai d'Orsay as secure as that with the Consulta, it is clear that our Mediterranean route would be as safe as Oxford Street—an ideal infinitely better worth striving after than the muddle-minded scheme of improving our communications with India through the medium of the Bagdad Railway. To secure the neutrality of France upon questions not directly involving French interests, or even to secure the alliance of France for certain specific purposes ought, in the opinion of the present writer, to be not only an important purpose, but the paramount purpose of our policy. The reasons are: (1) That friendship with France, concurrently with our Italian understanding, would secure the Mediterranean route; (2) that it would form for all purposes an invincible naval combination, disposing therefore of the Kaiser's dream of predominance at sea through the agency of a European coalition; (3) that if France declined to go to war upon the Persian question, Russia would almost certainly come to a settlement with this country, we, in return, withdrawing all opposition in Manchuria and the Near East, or even agreeing to support Russia upon the Bosporus, and France in Syria, should the Ottoman dominion collapse from internal causes, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Powers to keep the sinking structure underpinned."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VATICAN REPROOF TO FRENCH CLERICALS.

ONE of the weapons in the hands of the anti-clerical combination now ruling France has been the division in the ranks of the clericals, so the *Figaro* (Paris) has asserted on numerous occasions. It has also been understood more or less vaguely that the Vatican was not pleased with the political policy of the French clerical element, this being one reason, according to the *Siècle* (Paris), why the Vatican organs in Rome have been to a certain extent reserved in their comments upon the policy of the French ministry. Now the *Cittadino* (Geneva), a paper of clerical sympathies, has published a severe reproof of the clerical forces at work in Paris, and the *Osservatore Romano* has copied the utterance with words of approval. It reads in part:

"Contemporary events in France, painful not only to every good Catholic but to every man of generous heart and sentiment whose mind is not distorted by sectarian hate, afford a proof of the profound prudence and wisdom of the guides of what is called Vatican politics, which is the same as honest and advantageous politics. As early as 1893, when the general elections were held, the Pope saw that the peril of the conservative party in this highly important issue consisted in the divisions and schisms produced among them by the conflict of their aims. Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Nationalists, all sought their own triumph and victory for their own cause, the advent to power of the men who stood for it and who had pledged themselves to translate it into action. Confronting this body without a name, because it had too many names, were the forces of republican concentration fallen under the control of the Masonic sectaries and the most raging political anti-clericalism. The Pope labored to make clear to the French conservatives the full extent of the peril which he saw and measured. . . . It should have been manifest to the French conservatives that the republic was the only possible form of government for France at that time, and that agitation of any other would merely expose public order to peril and prejudice not only the cause of peace but the very interests of the church for no sufficient reason. . . . Now we see the French conservatives uttering lamentations, and it even seems they are beginning to exclaim that they have erred. But it is late for that. It seems to us too late."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JAPAN'S COMING GREATNESS.—A magnificent industrial future is opening before Japan, says Baron Kaneko Kentaro in *Jitsugo-no-Nippon* (Tokyo). "Japan should before all else compete warmly with the United States in the Far East." This she can do in time, according to the Baron, who anticipates a day when his country will have driven every industrial competitor from the field.

HELOT.—"I nave always shared the contempt of Theobald Wolfe Tone for the position of a 'helot' nation, which is forbidden to have either a foreign office or a fleet of its own," writes Walter Sweetman in *The Westminster Review* (London). "There is nothing in this disrespectful to Canada, which is at the other side of the Atlantic, and which, having even now the full control of its own custom-house, could join the United States of America at any moment, if it wished."

INDIA'S LIBERTY.—"A native of India, tho he does not make his own laws or settle his own taxes, is in one way the freest of mankind," thinks the London *Spectator*. "He can go where he likes, build any house he likes, and, subject to the provisions of the Criminal Code, live precisely as he likes. Nobody interferes with his creed, even if it is an immoral one, unless, indeed, it involves murder; and he takes no license for any business unconnected with liquor or opium. . . . He can write what he likes so that it be not libel, preach what he likes—rank treason included if it is only not in the street—and be as insolent to all superiors as his hereditary courtesy will permit. He is, in fact, the freest man on earth in every sense but the democratic one."

MANY readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be interested to know that Dr. R. H. Crunden, who managed THE LITERARY DIGEST tour of Europe in 1900, is to personally accompany a "Round the World" tour leaving here in October.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A History of American Literature."—William P. Trent. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40 net.)

"The Love Letters of Margaret Fuller."—Introduction by Julia Ward Howe. (D. Appleton & Co, $1.35 net.)

"Quo Vaditis?"—Bouck White. (The Civic Press, New York.)

"Sir William Johnson."—Augustus C. Buell. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch."—Mrs. Burton Harrison. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"'Twixt God and Mammon."—William Edwards Tirebuck. (D. Appleton & Co, $1.50.)

"Voltaire: Index to his Works, Genius and Character."—Oliver H. G. Leigh. (E. R. Dumont, New York.)

"Tales from Wonderland."—Rudolph Baumbach, translated by Helen B. Doyle. (A. Lovell & Co., $0.30.)

"Idyls of the Gass."—Martha Wolfenstein. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Ventures into Verse."—Henry L. Menchen. (Marshall, Beek & Gordon, Baltimore.)

"Holy Scripture in the Worship of the Church."—Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.40 net.)

"A Victim of Conscience."—Milton Goldsmith. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Divine Heritage of Man."—Swâmi Abhedânanda. (The Vedânta Society, New York, $1.)

"The Lions of the Lord."—Harry Leon Wilson. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Prudence Pratt."—Mrs. Doré Lyon. (George V. Blackburne Company.)

"Birds in their Relations to Man."—Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.50 net.)

"Farmer Kilroy on 'Ivilooshin.'"—Kilroy Banks. (W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, $0.60.)

"The Laos of North Siam."—Lillian J. Curtis. (The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, $1.25 net.)

"Round Anvil Rock."—Nancy H. Banks. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Man of this Earth to the Man Possible of an Essential Being of the Universe."—Leonidas Spratt. (H. and W. B. Drew Company, Jacksonville, Fla.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sonnets to My Mother.

By ZONA GALE.

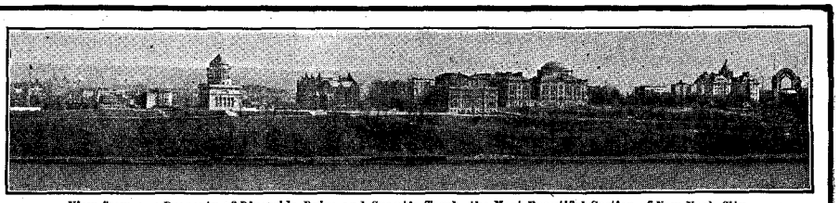
I.

One dawn she woke me when the darkness lay
Faint on the summer fields, and all the air
Was like a question, and the green was gray
With dew distilled of silver essence where
The wild night-people wrought. She said, "Dear one,
This is our holiday,"—and forth we went
To find new kindred, new bequests of sun,
New glories for the spirit's nourishment.

Oh, it was long ago,—so long ago!
The dead years lie upon her grave like flowers;
The sorcery and alchemy of hours
Have made me some one whom she does not know.
I am become the nurse of days that were,
The mother of the memory of her.

II.

I heard her weeping in the night. Her sobs
Came pulsing and went out as if her heart



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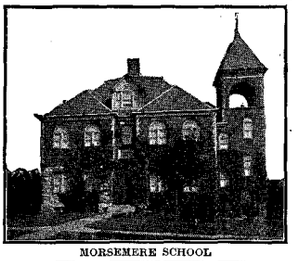

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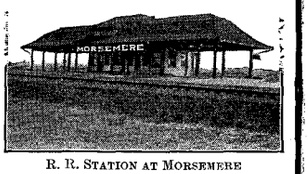

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Were beating breath, not blood. As silence throbs
With pain, so throbbed the sound. And yet apart
I lay as if asleep,—sick for the peace
Of other nights whose coming did but seem
The kiss with which we sealed the day's release
And watched the window change to door of dream.

I can not tell what things bring penitence
To other hearts. I know not if regret
For all the ancient sins of soul and sense
Be holier than a longing to forget
The little wrongs. But oh, if I could say,
"That night I kissed my mother's tears away!"

III.

Am I the one to be made happy, dear,
By all the harmonies you never knew?
Are all the sweets and glories of the year
To come to me and never come to you?
I give them to you,—see the merry hours,
The sun of youth, the scented fields of bloom!
You only take the sad, white, withering flowers
That blow but for the tomb—but for the tomb.

Oh, was there ever gold upon your hair?
And were there wishes in your heart like mine?
Or did you yearn and dream, and did your prayer
For all I have die voiceless? Lo! the sign
Is in your eyes, and I am but the ghost
That haunts the utter harvest which you lost.

—In July *Success.*

Strangeness.

By WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY.

The house seems empty since you went away;
It never was so big and bare before;
For me, its child, each aspect ever wore
A friendly face, familiar, kind, and gay,
And unseen arms and hands that were my stay
In all the round of life I knew of yore,
Strong to sustain, it tenderly outbore,
And close to its heart it held me till to-day.

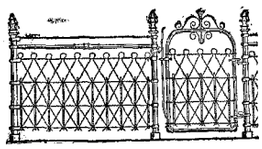
But now the whole house seems the living tomb
Of dear dead days that come no more to me.
Oh that those days should seem so long ago!
And I have wandered on from room to room
With sinking heart that I should never see
Things as they were, when I have loved them so.

—In June *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

How Will Carleton Got His First Chance.—When Will Carleton, author of "Farm Ballads," "Songs of Two Centuries," and other volumes of poetry, was a raw student at college he made his début in this wise:

There was a political fight in progress at the town in Illinois where the youthful poet lived, and he aspired to do what he could, not being old enough to vote at that time, to aid the side he favored. So he got a boat and rowed himself to a solitary island where, after considerable thought and work, he wrote a long campaign poem, full of patriotism and ardor. Then, with his manuscript in his hand, he approached the chairman of the local committee, and offered his service in the form of an original poem to be recited by himself. The chairman was not visibly impressed by the offer, but the young man, tho somewhat discomfited, was not discouraged, and after further parley was permitted to read his poem to the politician, who liked it. It was arranged that young Carleton should appear in a small Lutheran church the next night in order to show the people what he could do. Highly elated, the youthful but practical



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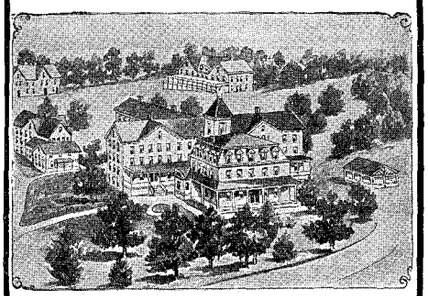

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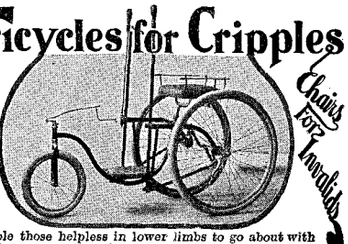

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poet went to a wall-paper shop, bought a roll or two of the cheapest paper, and, using the white side of it, he prepared some striking posters advertising his appearance the following night. He spent the intervening time practising his recitation, and when the hour arrived he was ready. There were only fifteen or twenty people present, but they were pleased, and the fame of the poet filled the town next day. The subsequent night the Methodist church was placed at his disposal, a large audience was gathered by the politicians, and a collection was taken up for the enterprising young man who had so ably entertained them

Emerson's Absent-Mindedness.—During the latter portion of his life, declares a writer in *Everybody's Magazine*, Emerson seemed to live much in the world of souls, and came back with difficulty to take cognizance of physical affairs. To illustrate this these incidents are narrated:

At the time of the Millerite excitement, he was walking one day down Bromfield Street, Boston, when he met one of his friends, who remarked: "This is the day when the world is to come to an end, according to the Millerites." The Sage of Concord looked reflectively at his friend for a moment, and replied: "Ah, well, we can do without it."

It is also told of him that one very hot day Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was standing at the corner of Tremont and School streets, mopping his brow, holding his hat in one hand, with the mouth up. Emerson, coming along and seeing a venerable man with his hat thus outstretched, dropped a quarter in it, and walked on, without recognizing the genial Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Wanted the Job.—"Madam——" began the famished hobo. "Well?" snapped the crusty housewife. "Madam, if I learned to bark like a dog would you let me live in de kennel en feed me as high as yer do dat dog?"—Chicago *News*.

Very Likely.—ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY (spending summer on a farm): "Just hear how those old trees in the orchard moan and groan in the storm, like the crying of a lost soul!"

SMALL BOY: "Well, I guess you'd make a worse racket if you were as full of green apples as they are!"—*Smart Set*.

Buncoed.—FIRST FARMER: "Say, Zeke, who wuz that feller doin' all that laughin' 'cause you bought a gold brick?"

SECOND FARMER: "He's the city galoot that thinks he is gittin' healthy on the Sulphur Spring water that he's buyin' a barrel at a lick from my mill-pond."—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Some Relief.—"I'm sorry to hear your wife is suffering from her throat. I hope it's nothing serious?" "No, I don't think so. The doctor's forbidden her to talk much. It'll trouble her a good deal, I expect, and she won't be herself for some time."—London *Punch*.

Coming Events.

July 13-31.—Jewish Chautauqua at Atlantic City, N. J.

July 14.—National Railroad Commissioners' Convention, at Portland, Me.

July 16-19.—Epworth League International Convention, at Detroit, Mich.

Ab uno disce omnes.

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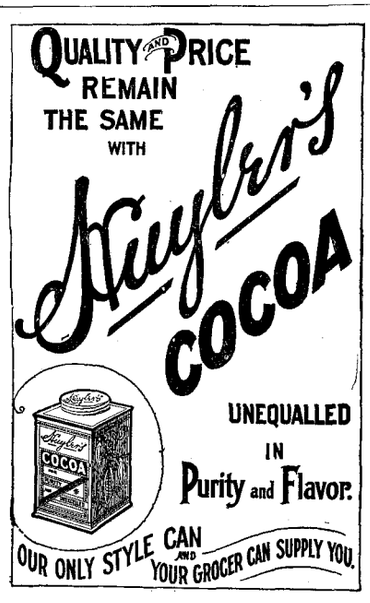
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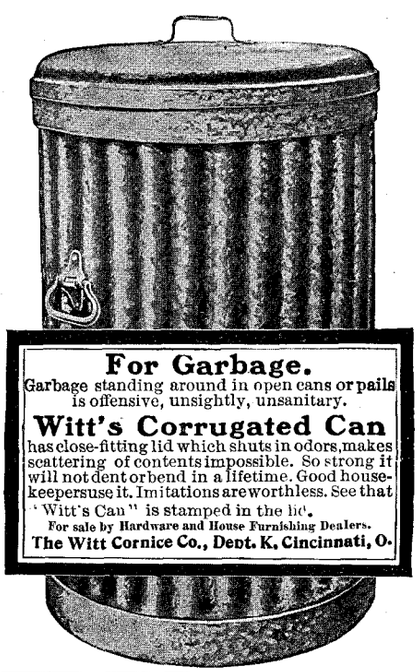
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July 21-24.—International Pure Food Show Association Congress, at St. Paul, Minn.

July 24.—Convention of the International Marble Workers' Association, at Philadelphia.

July 28.—Convention of the International Federation of Commercial Travelers, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SERVIA.

June 23.—The Ministers of Great Britain, Holland, and Turkey leave Belgrade in accordance with the instructions of their governments.

June 24.—Peter I., Servia's new King, is given an enthusiastic welcome in Belgrade.

June 25.—King Peter takes the oath and reviews the army; United States Minister Jackson leaves Belgrade.

June 26.—Emperor William sends a dispatch to King Peter, officially recognizing the new monarch.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 22.—Thirty thousand men strike for higher wages in Barcelona, Spain.

Wos y Gil is elected President of Haiti.

A British force in Nigeria is driven back from Durmi by the ex-Sultan of Sokoto.

June 23.—The United States European squadron arrives at Kiel.

An edict is issued, with the sanction of the Czar, restricting the sale of arms and ammunition in Finland.

The Ziegler polar expedition starts from Trondhjem, Norway.

An engagement is reported at Peroia between Turks and Macedonians, and that the former are moving 50,000 troops to Salonica and Adrianople.

June 24.—Returns of the German elections show that the Socialist vote has increased nearly 43 per cent.

Emperor William arrives at Kiel and receives U. S. Admiral Cotton and his commanders.

June 25.—Emperor William inspects the United States battle-ship *Kearsarge* and sends a cordial message to President Roosevelt commending the officers and men.

Count Hedevary undertakes to form a new Hungarian Cabinet.

June 26.—King Edward's birthday is celebrated in England and the Colonies.

The German Emperor expresses warm sentiments of friendship for President Roosevelt and the people of the United States at a dinner given Ambassador Tower at Kiel.

June 27.—Bulgaria will protest to the Powers against the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier.

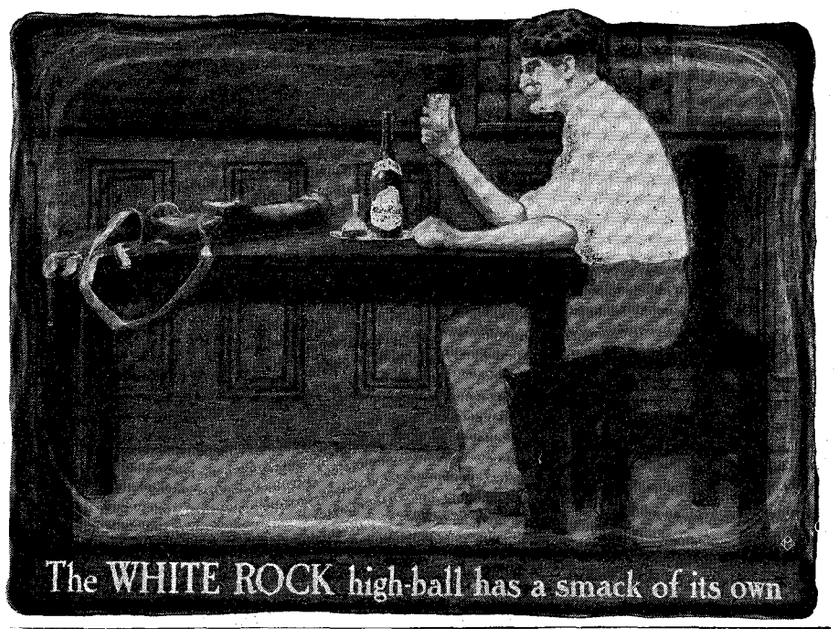
Domestic.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 22.—A. W. Machen, the Groff Brothers, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., are indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

June 23.—Special counsel are engaged to assist in the Government's case against those accused in the postal cases.

June 26.—Ex-Postmaster-General Smith replies to the Tulloch charges against his administration of the Post-office Department.



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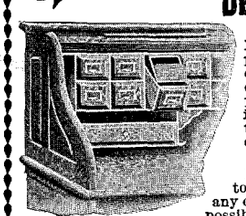

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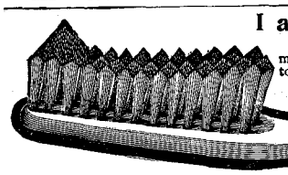
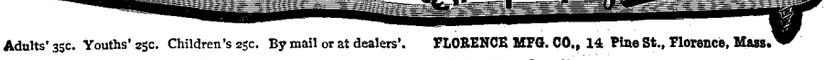
I am to thoroughly clean the teeth and I do it.



Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."



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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 22.—Arguments in the United States Shipbuilding Company receivership application matter were begun in Trenton, N. J.

George White, a negro murderer, is burned at the stake in Wilmington, Del.

June 23.—President Roosevelt orders the prosecution of Edward F. McSweeny, ex-Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at New York, on the charge of embezzling official records and papers.

Troops are called out to protect the street-car lines of Richmond, Va., from violence growing out of the street-car strike.

June 24.—An Alabama planter pleads guilty in the United States Court on each of eleven indictments for peonage.

The Iowa Democrats at their State convention repudiate the Kansas City platform.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrives in New York, and expresses his confidence of winning the America's cup.

June 25.—President Roosevelt decides to forward to the Czar the petition presented by the B'nai B'rith regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia.

June 26.—The National Colored Immigration and Commercial Association sends a petition to President Roosevelt and Congress asking for $100,000,000 to deport negroes to Liberia.

President Roosevelt gives a luncheon at the White House for Sir Thomas Lipton.

June 27.—The *Shamrock III.* has its first trial spin and bests *Shamrock I.* on every point.

The President arrives at Oyster Bay, where he will spend his vacation.

June 28.—Commencement and the Wesley bicentennial celebration begin at Wesleyan University.

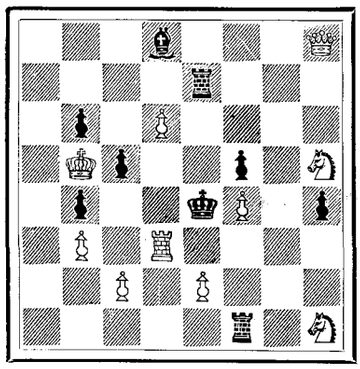
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 841.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. GAMAGE, Westboro, Mass.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 b3 Q; 4 r3; 1 p1 P4; 1 K p2 p1 S; 1 p2 k P1 p; 1 P1 R4; 2 P1 P3; 5 r1 S.

White mates in two moves.

Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

Established over 100 years.

In everything pertaining to health the nearer we get to Nature and to Nature's ways the better we are. Perfect filtration is absolutely necessary to make water the true, wholesome solvent it is intended to be.

The National Filter

is patterned closely along natural lines and is based strictly upon Nature's methods. The finest quality of tripoli stone is the filtering medium used, and its construction and action are such as to positively remove every trace of bacterial and animal matter. Hence absolutely pure water is the result. The National Filter never needs taking apart for cleaning—there is no removal of the stone, and anybody can clean it thoroughly in three minutes.

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201½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

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In a rut? Then get out of it. Learn advertising, the new profession; it's uncrowded; it pays well; competent men and women are in demand. The Helms course of ad-writing has been successfully taught by mail for the past two years. The graduates, without a single exception, endorse it. They're all quite willing to do this, because they're all in good positions, obtained and held because

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This course is not taught by "form letters." Every lesson is prepared and corrected by Mr. Helms himself, and is accompanied by a letter personally dictated by him. He has no assistants. Consequently, but two hundred pupils can be taught at one time. Only thirty more will be accepted now. If you're willing to give up about three hours a week, and to ask questions about whatever features of the work are not clearly understood, you may be one of the thirty, and you'll be equipped in four to six months. Only earnest men and women are wanted in this course. Their instructor will be no less conscientious in his work.

Interested? Write at once, for further details, to

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Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker

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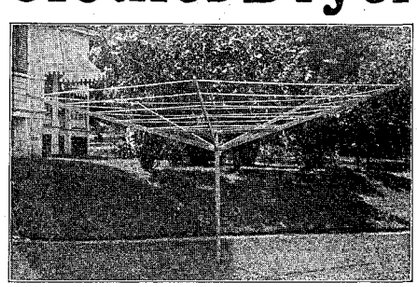

Does Not Disfigure the Lawn

with ugly posts that are used but once a week. They can be folded up and put away till next wash day. Set in sockets sunk in ground. Hold from 100 to 150 ft. of line. Over 200,000 in use. Department and hardware stores sell them.

Send for Catalog 6.

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WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who wish to earn $40 per week or more. Give age, experience, references. DODD, MEAD & Co., New York.

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We can save you the services of a cook or make a good cook out of a poor one. Saves you 50 per cent. in fuel, labor and time. Fine for summer cottages. Insures you deliciously cooked, easily digested, never spoiled, steaming hot meals, all cooked over one burner. **Grand for Canning Fruit.** Use the

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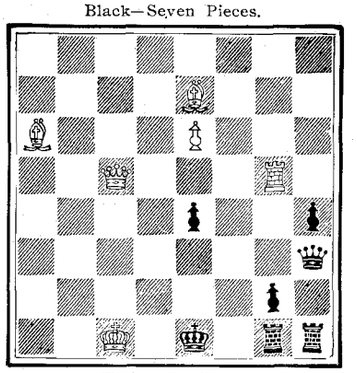
Problem 842.

By THE REV. W. RECH, Freeport, Ill.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 4B3; B3P3; 2Q3R1; 4p2p; 7q; 6p1; 2K1k1rr.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 835. Key-move: Q—B 2.

No. 836.

1. Kt—K B 5 / K x P	2. Kt—Q B 5 ch / K x Kt(must)	3. Q—R 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 2	2. K x Kt / P x Kt	3. Q—Q sq, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—K 3, mate
1. ..... / Barry	2. Q—R 3 / P x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Kt—Q B 5, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—K 7, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Q sq, ch / K x P	3. Q—Q 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

835: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; W. K. Greely, Boston; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo.; Z. G., Detroit; W. H. G. Mackay, Atlantic City; P. Moeller, Brooklyn; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass.

Comments (835): "Good"—M. M; "Remarkable in some respects"—G. D.; "Very beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Fine"—A K.; "The pearl of 2-ers"—J. G. L.: "As fine an example of this theme as I've seen for a long time"—F. G.

(836): "Difficult"—M. W. H.; "Neat variation"—M. M.; "Excellent work"—G. D.; "Wonderfully clever"—F. S. F.; "It circles ronnd the summit"—A K.; "A stunner"—Dr. J. H. S.

End-game (July 13) 1 Q—K 7, and mate in four moves.

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Modene supersedes electrolysis.

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We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

Eczema

Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Acne or other skin troubles, promptly relieved and cured by

Hydrozone

This scientific germicide, which is harmless, **cures by killing disease germs. Used and endorsed by the medical profession everywhere.** Sold by leading druggists. If not at yours, send 25 cents for a trial bottle. The genuine bears my signature. Accept no substitutes. Address

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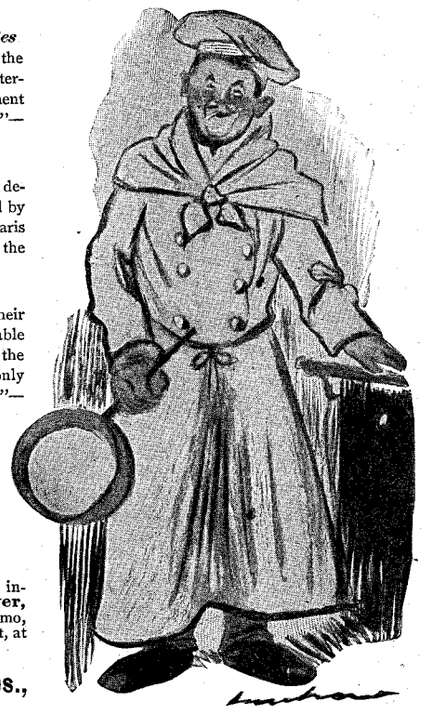

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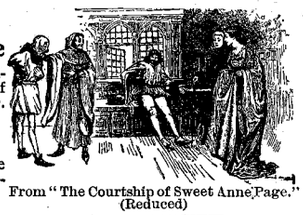

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